CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28693—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

| | Per Doz. Rs. A. |
|---|---|
| Pall Mall, 11 years old | 27 12 |
| Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle | 33 0 |
| Heart Bottle | 20 4 |
| O. B. | 22 0 |
| Glentromie | 27 4 |
| Ben-Tor (cheapest) | 18 12 |

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. CO.'S S. S. "SHANNON."

THE Extra Steamer SHANNON WILL LEAVE BOMBAY, at 5 P. M. on the 22nd March, and baggage should be sent to the Mazagon Dockyard, before 10 A. M. that day.

A steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 P. M. to convey Passengers on board.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 19th Mar. |
| B.L. MIRZAPORE | 3313 | 600 | K. Harvey | 26th " |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 2nd Apr. |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 4879 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 9th " |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 16th " |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4138 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd " |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 30th " |
| B.L. ROME | 6750 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 7th May. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H.T. Weighell | 14th " |
| B.L. PEKIN | 3909 | 600 | P. Harris | 21st " |
| | | | | Friday. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G.W.F. Browne | 27th May. |
| B.L. RAVENNA | 3257 | 700 | E. Crewe | 3rd June. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 10th " |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4077 | 800 | C. Edwards | 17th " |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 24th " |
| B.L. THAMES | 4078 | 803 | W. Seaton | 1st July. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 8th " |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundor at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | Tuesday, 5 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANNON | 4077 | 800 | C. Edwards | 22nd Mar. |
| PENINSULAR | 4972 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 19th April. |

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAVENNA | 3257 | 700 | E. Crewe | 24th Mar. |
| SURAT | 3142 | 550 | R. Sleeman | 7th Apl. |
| THAMES | 4078 | 800 | W. Seaton | 21st " |
| ROHILLA | 3387 | 700 | C. S. Tocque | 5th May. |
| CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | A. Symons | 19th " |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st April |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck (without food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |
| RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | |
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 300 | | Rs. 480 |

*Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | C. Bellon | 3,800 650 | 22nd March. |
| BERENICE | P. Mersa | 3,200 500 | 22nd April. |

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. (without food). |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 3,800 | 550 | 8th April. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. "EMIN," Capt. PETERSEN, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR on the 21st instant taking cargo and passengers for Tanga, Bagamayo, Daresalam, Lindi, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Natal.

For freight and Passage, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 14th March, 1892.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS BY ALL REGULAR LINERS.

SYSTEMATIC AND APPROVED ARRANGEMENTS FOR

CHEAP COMFORTABLE PASSAGES.

BY NON-LINERS (Weekly).

SELECT BOOKINGS AND SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR FAMILY PARTIES.

Rs. 200-250 TO CONTINENTAL PORTS.

Rs. 250-275 TO UNITED KINGDOM PORTS.

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HAND-BOOKS and INFORMATION forwarded free.

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## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 19th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,675 tons, on the 20th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th March, 1892. Agents.

### PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA | 3514 | C. Hillcoat | 22nd March. |
| ARMENIA | 3395 | Geo. Read | 5th April. |
| PERSIA | 3547 | R. Hutchison | 19th April. |
| HISPANIA | 3380 | S. Abrey | 30th April. |
| ROUMANIA | 3387 | W. S. Young | 14th May. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 7, 1892.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

| Vessel. | Captain | Tons | H. P. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WERNETH HALL | A. Buck. | 4,100 | 500 | 5th May 1892. |

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1892

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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IMPORTERS OF ALL REQUISITES FOR DRAWING, SURVEYING, &c., &c.
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USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS.

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

# PERAMBULATORS.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

# ELECTRO-POTOSI SILVER-WARE.

EQUAL TO SILVER, WEARS THE SAME COLOUR ALL THROUGH.

| | Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a. | Old English Pattern Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Dessert Forks | 5 8 per doz. | 7 8 |
| Table Forks | 7 8 " | 9 8 |
| Dessert Spoons | 5 8 " | 7 8 |
| Table Spoons | 7 8 " | 9 8 |
| Tea Spoons | 3 0 " | 4 0 |
| Egg Spoons | 3 0 " | 4 0 |
| Mustard Spoons | 2 8 " | 3 8 |
| Mustard Mir'ature | .. " | 1 12 |
| Salt Spoons | 2 8 " | 3 8 |
| Salt Miniature | .. " | 1 12 |
| Soup Ladles | 3 0 each | 4 0 |

| | Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a. | Old English Pattern. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Gravy Spoons | 2 0 each | 2 12 |
| Sauce Ladles | 1 0 " | 1 4 |
| Butter Knives | 1 0 " | 1 4 |
| Sugar Spoons | 0 12 " | 1 0 |
| Sugar Tongs | 1 8 " | 2 0 |
| Fish Knives | 14 0 per doz | 18 0 |

| No. | 1 Chota Hazri Sets | Pt. | Size | Rs. | 20 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | 2 " " | " | do. | " | 21 | 0 |
| " | 3 " " | 1 Pint | | " | 27 | 8 |
| " | 4 " | with 12 in. waiter | | " | 37 | 8 |

AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

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## CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

AND

## GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

## HAS REMOVED TO

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## ALL COMMUNICATIONS

SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

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AND

# CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case | 35 |
| Do. do. in Silver case | 48 |
| Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back | 68 |
| Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph | 90 |
| The same Watch in Hunting Case | 105 |
| Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder | 110 |
| Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder | 125 |
| The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month | 200 |

*N. B.*—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

| | |
|---|---|
| Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph | 275 |
| The same Watch, with Minute Recorder | 290 |
| Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph | 335 |
| The same Watch with Minute Recorder | 375 |

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

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| | | Rs. | as. | | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Carte D' Visite, Full | 3 | 0 | 6 | Cabinet, Full | 6 | 0 |
| 12 | " " " | 5 | 0 | 12 | " " | 9 | 0 |

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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TERMS CASH.

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| 6 Photos, small, our Invention | Re. 1 4 |
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REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

# TROPICAL FLANNELS. SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
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MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

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BOMBAY.

# SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

## PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SALISBURYS, | GOLD MOHURS, | SIESTAS, |
| BEACONFIELDS, | IMPERIALS, | MAYOS, |
| TORPEDOS, | LITTLE RANDOLPHS, | SUMATRAS, |

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

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# CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

## SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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AND WILD WEST SHOW.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW NOVELTY.
REMEMBER,
This is Fillis' Farewell Visit to Bombay.
Fillis shortly leaves on tour
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TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892.
FIRST GRAND CHANGE IN
THE HIPPODROME AND WILD WEST,
WILD BILL'S GALLANT FIGHT
AGAINST
SIX INDIANS,
THE ATTACK ON THE
SETTLERS' HUT,
INDIAN WAR DANCE
THE BUCKING MULE,
GREAT EXCITEMENT,
GRAND
STEEPLE-CHASE
By Ladies and Gents of the troupe,
ALL THE BEST CLOWN'S ACTS,
ROMAN RACE,
CHARIOT RACE,
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

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Children under 12 years of age Half price to Boxes, Stall, and 2nd Class.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P.M.,
Children ½ price to all parts. Special terms to Schools.
☞ REMEMBER,
THIS IS FILLIS' FAREWELL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

The whole of the CIRCUS ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, consisting of Steel Boiler of 6 H.P. Pressure 80lbs. Westinghouse Patent Engine, Double Acting Piston Valve 10 H. P. Engine, and Ganz' Dynamo bolts. 60 Amp. 120. The whole is in complete working order, the Plant being purchased new from Messrs. Volkart Bros. last March, (the Proprietor purchasing a more Portable Plant for travelling) and can be seen at any time at the Circus.

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SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
When a Monster Double programme will be presented.
Box plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.

### "KNIGHT" LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. "KNIGHT OF St. GEORGE," 4,700 tons, 500 H. P., fitted throughout with the Electric Light, has first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Fare Rs. 325. She sails about 11th April.

Apply to
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### S. S. "EDEN HALL,"

16th March, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th March, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1892, at 2 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending, 31st December, 1891.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To decide as to declaration of a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 16th March 1892.

### BOMBAY RACES.—1892.

SETTLING DAY—FOR LOSERS.

SATURDAY THE 19TH INSTANT, at the Office, Sleater Road, Tardeo, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Accounts can be compared on any day before Saturday.

PALLONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. T. C.
16th March, 1892.

### COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 38.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on TUESDAY next, the 22nd Inst. at 1 P. M. (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the SUPPLY of OIL KEROSINE required for Bombay and outstations as per Schedule No. 98.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

G. A. RADCLIFF, Major,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay. 12 March 1892.

### THE IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £300,000.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS OVER £16,00,000.

THE Undersigned are AUTHORISED TO ISSUE POLICIES in this office at current rates.

WACE, CORFIELD & Co.,
Acting Agents, Bombay.

### WHISKY.

GONNE,
CROFT AND CO.'S,
FOR
SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,
Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.
A PERFECT LIQUEUR
WHISKY,

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
DENISON & CO.,
SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that we have this day REVOKED and CANCELLED the POWER and AUTHORITY, which our Partner GULBA DOONGRA, had to deal in and SIGN our Firm's name and to enter into engagements on behalf of our firm. All persons dealing with him, the said Gulba Doongra, in the name of our firm will do so at their own risk.—Dated this 17th day of March 1892.

જેઠા ભીમાની કંપની.
i. e., JAITHA BHIMA & Co.
Dady Sett Agiary Lane.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND NIGHT!
Admission free for Army and Navy.
LADIES' SESSION..... 3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
An Excellent Brass Band is in attendance.

SKATING RINK CO.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MARCH 21ST, 22ND, AND 23RD.
India's acknowledged Entertainers.
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
Patronised by their Royal Highnesses,
The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Harris, &c., &c.
MISS MAY HABGOOD.
Miss Nellie Arline. | Miss Blanche Gerard.
Miss Connie Devereux. | Miss Lillie Linton.
MR. TOMMY HUDSON.
Mr. W. Perman. | Mr. W. Carr.
Mr. R. W. Devereux. | Mr. P. Perman.
Mr. R. Nish.

Presenting a Picturesque Entertainment, designed to delight the eye and enchant the ear. Musical dainties dished up by Hudson's Party, and swallowed with repeated cries for more. All the delights of mellifluous Melody blended with the charm of elegant Song and Dance. Audience rivetted.

SUCCESS A MATTER OF COURSE.
AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!
The above Congress of Stars will Cogitate, Instrumentilate, Ruminate, and Agitate with all the latest NOVELTIES AND SENSATIONS OF THE DAY.
An Entire Change of Programme
Every Performance.
Popular Prices—Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Company.
Smiling begins 9 P.M.

THOS. P. HUDSON.
Proprietor and Manager.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
PICKLED TRIPE,
In ½ Gallon Jar.

BOLTON AND CO.

NOTICE.—The following BOATS will be SOLD BY AUCTION in April or May, unless previously sold by tender.
One Yaul Teak Built Copper Fastened.
One 100 ton Decked Coal Barge.
One Troop Life Barge Mahogany Planks and Elm Keel.
One 36 foot sailing Cutter Teak Built Copper Fastened and Coppered.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
Bombay, 15th March.

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to the public that I have contracted TO PARCHASE from BHANDARI RAMJEE SADOO, JAGANNATH RAMJEE, and LUXMIBAI, widow of NARAYAN GANPAT, a certain piece of Fazindari land or ground with a Messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built thereon, situate at Esajee Street near Zackaria Musjid assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward No. 1471, Street No. 9, 11, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Premjee Kara and partly by the property of one Koknee, on the West by Esajee Street, on the North by the property of Gokuldas Madhevjee, and on the South by the property of DevoMooljee, and which, the said premises, are formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my house, situate at Esajee Street, near Zackaria Musjid, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered to be null and void without further notice.—Dated the 16th day of March, 1892.

શાંમજી અખઈ,
i.e. SHAMJEE AKHAI.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

This day, THURSDAY, the 17th instant. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, twist, &c.
2 cases coloured shawls.
3 ,, white shirtings, 21 yards.
5 ,, coloured prints.
8 bales grey shirtings.
20 ,, Turkey red yarn No. 40.
On account and at the risk of Vulubjee Pragjee—
V P—A 1542—12-13—19-20—4 bales grey dhooties, 40 and 46 inch by 6 yds.
On account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Nurotumdas—
15 bales mule twist No. 40.
22 ,, water twist. No. 32 and 40.
On account of the concerned—
E S & Co.—1435—S L B—2915 2946-53 2991-99—18 bales grey shirtings No. 999.
E S & Co.—1612—S L B—3546-47 3524-96—5 bales grey shirtings No. 40000, blue heading.
E S & Co.—1612—S L B—3548-50 and 97—4 bales grey shirtings No. 33000, red heading.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 17, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, this day, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m. the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1892, to 31st March, 1893 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, *i.e.*, from 1st April. 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF 150 CASKS CEMENT.

By order of the Attorney of the Trustees in Bankruptcy London, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction this day, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Apollo Bunder Ware-house, Fort, on account and risk of Mr. Essoofully Mussaji Unwala—
E. M.—100 casks cement.
Also on account and risk of Mr. Mahomedally Abdoollally—
M. A.—50 casks cement.

SALE OF 3 CASES WHITE MULLS, 5 CASES CHECK DHOTIES, 3 CASES SILK THREAD; 24 CASES COLOURS, 22 CASES BLACKING, 5 CASES NEEDLES, &c.

By order of the Attorney of the Trustees in Bankruptcy London, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account and risk of Mr. Esmaljee Hajee Khutri—
EHK—ex. 3254-62—5 cases colours.
Also on account and risk of Mr. Ebramjee Hubiboola—
EH—3978-82—10 cases colours.
Also on account and risk of Mr. Abdulally Ebrahim:—
AT—1933-54—22 cases blacking.
AT—1-5—5 cases needles.
Also on account and risk of Messrs. Bomonjee and Gokuldas—
X—7613-15—3 cases white mulls, 45 inch, Nos. 1280, 1380, and 1480.
Also on account of the estate—
LG—39-40—2 cases linen check dhooties (mooktas), 9, 10 and 16 yards.
MM—111-13—3 cases linen check dhooties (mooktas), 9 and 10 yards.
EMUMB—2108-10—3 cases silk threads.
B—1911-7—7 cases dye Bengal scarlet.
M B & Co.—3-3—2 cases colours.
1 box Batatis (roomal), brass lotas, brass sample lamps, chimneys, soda bottles, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 17, 1892.

## NOTICES.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.

Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.

Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for Samples first and then order their Purchase.

Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

### BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting convened for Thursday, 10th March, 1892, having been ADJOURNED for want of a Quorum; the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Boys' School Byculla, on Thursday, 17th March, 1892, at 5-30 o'clock P.M.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 11th March, 1892.

### BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "CASTOR SEED" will be tested for tonnage on THURSDAY, the 17TH INSTANT, at 11-30 A. M., in the GODOWNS of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, CARNAC BUNDER, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th March 1892.

### ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1892, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.
(2) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st March. 1892.

### THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company immediately after the Annual General Meeting of the said Company for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and 1887."

Should the Resolution be passed a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators and fixing his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.
Dated the 1st Day of March, 1892.

### ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian manufacturers for the supply of the stores noted as under for such quantities as may be required, for the year 1892-93:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Drill Khaki | 27" | All to be of Indian manufacture. |
| Coth Khaki (for coats for British Troops) | 54" | |
| Do. (for Pyjamahs) | 54" | |
| Cloth Blanket (for Followers' coats) | 54" | |
| Flannel Grey | 54" | |
| Webbing drab | 2" | |

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, and will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Covers to be marked "Tender for —" Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, or approved Bank Deposit Receipts for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under special circumstances that a bond can be accepted, and then only from a well-established outside Company or Guarantee Company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting Company cannot be accepted.

6.—Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 28th March, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 1st March, 1892.

## WANTED.

### AGENTS, HARDWARE.

WANTED, a RESPECTABLE EUROPEAN HOUSE, well established in India, to represent an English firm of Hardware Merchants and Factors of long standing, doing a large trade in all classes of English Hardware for Home and Export. Apply by letter stating terms and giving English references to "FACTOR," care of The ENGLISH and COLONIAL ADVERTISING Co., 2 Whitefriars Street, London.

## FOR SALE.

### FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

FOR immediate delivery, 17 couple of FOX-HOUNDS, imported last October, in hunting condition and perfectly healthy, and an exceptionally steady and handy lot. Apply to

H. W. BUCKLAND Esq.,
The Kennels, Bandora.

### SALE ON BUILDING LEASES
OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF
GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive. Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to,

હેપ્તુલા શેકમામદની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

IS IT A SUCCESS?
THE "DARKEST ENGLAND" SOCIAL SCHEME;
A Brief Review of the First Year's Work,
WITH A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.
EIGHTY-THREE ILLUSTRATIONS.
224 PAGES. PRICE, As 12; POST FREE As 14.
TRADE MANAGER, SALVATION ARMY PRESS,
Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Master treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 259, High Holborn, LONDON.

## BANKS.

### COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... ,, 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9 and 6 Months at 5, 4½ and 4 per cent per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL .....£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLAREN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SINGAPORE. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

### KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.),

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England to the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—2, ELPHINSTONE ROW.
May 16, 1891.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
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THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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A small BUNGALOW situated at Chinchpoogly next door to Mr. Wadya's.

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Just arrived Per s. s. "Chyebassa," a brand new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson of Lowestoft. Besides this, there are other brand new and second-hand English Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landaus, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single and double, and four-in-hand Harnesses.

And best real Mocca Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

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BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

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(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

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IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Education Societys' Adjourned Annual General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Hughes' Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Entertainment at St. Patrick's Club.
Fillis's Hippodrome, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yatch Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Eden Hall (s), from Liverpool ; Ellora (s), Calcutta ; and R. I. M. S. Canning, Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nasari (s), for Jedda, &c. ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c. ; Rosario (s), Hull, &c. ; and Aden (s), China, &c.

LADIES' GYMKHANA DANCE.—The next dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana is on the 18th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a. m., on Thursday, the 17th instant.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public discourse will be delivered on Parsee religion by Mr. Rustomji Cawasji Parakh, at the Cowasji Byramji Atash Behram, this evening, at 5 p.m. The Parsee public are invited.

MIRTH AND MYSTERY.—Mr. Robert Bruce of Music Mirth and Mystery fame, the now wellknown and popular entertainer, is announced to give a performance in the Good Templars' Hall, Mazagon, on Saturday. The entertainments will comprise conjuring, including his "black art" feats, some of his most startling illusions, ventriloquial sketches, and perhaps mesmerism if there be subjects willing to allow themselves to be worked upon by Mr. Bruce.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille....St. Patrick's .....H. Laurent.
Overture ....Octoroon .....Benedict.
Jig .....St. Patrick's Day from the Lily of Killarney.....Sir Julius Benedict.
Reminiscences of Ireland.....Fred Godfrey.
Valse .....Kate Kearney.....C. Coote.
Galop .....Harum Scarum.....J. Cassidy.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROFESSOR BEAUMONT'S SWIMMING CLASSES.—Professor Beaumont, who has been giving exhibitions of fancy swimming and performing feats of endurance under water in the tank at Fillis' circus, is now giving swimming lessons in Back Bay Baths, and will be glad to meet parties or families by appointment. The professor, who is well-known in England as the saver of many lives from drowning, and the winner of numerous prizes for aquatic races and fancy swimming, remains in Bombay only a short time, so that no delay should be made in securing his services. To those fond of aquatic sports this is a chance, which seldom presents itself in Bombay, and should not be missed.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Superintendent MacDermott, accompanied by Mr. Francis Edward Fillis, appeared before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, when the latter filed an information against his Cashier, Benjamin de Veaux, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 992-3 on the 11th instant. From the information of the complainant it would appear that the whole sum of the actual defalcations amounts to about Rs. 2,000, and it was ascertained that the accused booked his passage to Kurrachee per the s.s. La Seyne under the name of Mr. A. Renandin. The Magistrate issued a warrant against the offender, who has been detained through a telegraphic messenger at the port of Kurrachee.

A CATALOGUE OF INVENTIONS.—The "Bulletin Officiel de l'Academie Parisienne des Inventeurs Industriels et Exposants," has the following :—"We take the liberty to introduce to our readers to-day, Mr. Odissens Melachrino of Bombay, an inventor whose conceptions, as genial as they are numerous, do him the greatest honor, the more that this new colleague is neither an engineer nor machinist by profession, but simply a merchant. Mr. Melachrino occupies himself with inventions only in his spare moments, notwithstanding he has invented—1st, A new system of propelling vessels ; 2, an infallible means of directing balloons and struggling with advantage against the most violent winds ; 3, machinery to deliver automatically goods against payment ; and 4 a box of cigars combined with a ready reckoner, and cigar-cutter. The four inventions, studied by us, are eminently practical, and we are confident that ere long they will all be in full exploitation, and will bring in large sums to their inventor. It is needless to add that Mr. Melachrino has been received a Fellow of our Institute, and that the great gold medal has been awarded him." We hear that Mr. Melachrino is about to proceed to Europe, where he will push on some further inventions of his, about which, naturally, he is not very communicative at present.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Friday morning, a horse belonging to a Marwari, at Ahmednagar, got loose and bolted from his stables unperceived by the groom. He wildly galloped through the streets of the town trampling under his feet about 19 persons passing along. Two boys were so severely kicked that they died almost instantaneously.—*Deccan Herald.*

## BRUTAL ASSAULT BY PUNJABEES.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Abbas Ally Bhagobin and two others were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with seriously assaulting a woman, named Bhagu and Hajee Joosub and another Mahomedan. On the evening of the 12th inst. the last two complainants went to see their friends who lived in a room in the same chawl as the accused who resided on Duncan Road. The complainants sat on the ground to play at cards, when the accused Abdul, without any reason, abused the complainants, and challenged them to fight with him. The complainants remonstrated with the accused for his conduct and asked him to go away quietly ; but the accused defied them and continued to use bad language towards the complainants, who retaliated by abusing him in return. This led to a quarrel between the accused and the complainants, whereupon the former went and brought several friends to his assistance. He requested his friends to attack the complainants, and they were seriously assulted. The accused struck the woman and the two men with heavy clubs, inflicting serious wounds. The third complainant raised an alarm, whereupon the accused assaulted her as well, and on seeing the police coming, ran away by the rear entrance to the chawl. The second complainant who was lying unconscious on the floor was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended. The police pursued the accused, and arrested them the same night at Grant Road. All the accused pleaded not guilty, and said that they were attacked by the complainants. The woman Bhagu raised the cry of "murder," and the police came and arrested them. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first and second to four and two months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The third accused was fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

## SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

THE Chief Justice has appointed Mr. C. E. Fox, Master in Equity and Commissioner ; Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. H. Bicknell, of Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, solicitors, to conduct the next examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitors of the High Court. The candidates who have presented petitions for attending the examination are :—1. Mr. Nanabhai Hormusjee Moos, B.A., LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani ; 2. Mr. Raghowjee Jayakrishna Vias, B. A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga ; 3. Mr. Mathubhai K. A. Bhakanwalla, B.A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga ; 4. Mr. Fardunjee P. Pavri, B.A., LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund ; 5. Mr. Jamsetjee R. Wadia, B.A., LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy ; 6. Mr. Sorabjee N. Koyajee, B.A., articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani ; 7. Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, B.A., articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw ; 8. Mr. K. R. Daftari, B.A., articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson ; 9. Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B.A., LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson. The date for the examination will be fixed hereafter.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE POINT TO POINT RACES.

THE following additional race is announced :—The Galloway Cup, for all galloways, 14 hands and under, catch weights owners up, about 2½ miles. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, a cup. No second prize. Five starters or no race.

Entrances will be received up to Friday, at 5 p.m.

## THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, in the action for defamation, which had been brought against the Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, by the complainants, Messrs. Nunes and De Monte. Lord Colin Campbell was present on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defence.

There was a large assembly present in Court awaiting the judgment, before the delivery of which Mr. Craigie requested the magistrate that in case his Worship should unfortunately arrive at a conclusion adverse to his client, which he hoped the Court would not, to inflict a penalty which should give his client the right of appeal.

Mr. Cooper, in reviewing the evidence, alluded to the following passages that were set out in the charge :—(1). The scandalous events which have happened and still continue in the church, having become too public and notorious, and roused the indignation of the faithful of the other churches and of the generality of Christians, &c., (2). And now, that some of them call frequent meetings, despise the laws of the church and profess impious doctrines, &c. (3). It is publicly ventilated in the press that in the faithful is vested the right of nominating and dismissing Vicars of churches, and subjecting them to rules framed by laymen and holding them in the light of servants, which are highly censurable, &c. (4) Prints are circulated in which unfortunately the laws of the church are despised and their substitution demanded by sentences and opinions of a court purely civil. (5) Now, that the police have been called in under the pretext of disturbances . . . by the peaceful faithful, who only wish for peace in their church . . . without any respect for the house of God, and to induce the said police to enter the church which the chief officer of the force refused to do, though belonging to a different religion. (6). Now, that they have tumultuously insisted upon the selection of the new members of the board at a meeting at which all the formalities prescribed by the regulations in force were not observed, and those who were elected tried to take part forcibly in the administration of that church in a manner improper and illegal, &c. (7.) Now, that it was intended audaciously and publicly to attack the coffers of the church with a view to taking possession of the valuable funds, &c. (8.) Now that all their means and endeavours used in the agitation to induce the faithful to side with them have failed, they wish it to be believed that the last disorderly step is going to be adopted, viz., that of closing the church, &c. In delivering judgment, the Magistrate said :—Under the first exception to the section of defamation the question will be, if the events imputed to be caused by the complainants are true, was it for the public good that they should be published ? Under the third exception, were the imputations expressed in good faith respecting the conduct of the complainants touching a public question ? Under the ninth exception, had the accused that authority over the complainants conferred by law or arising out of a lawful contract to pass in good faith censure on their conduct ? Under the ninth exception, were the imputations made in good faith for the protection and interest of the person, making them or any other person, or for the public good ? As regards the events in the first paragraph of the pastoral letter, I consider the accused was justified in believing them to be true, and in imputing their cause to some extent to the complainants. These events were scandalous certainly in the accused's view, namely, the resolutions passed as to dismissing the Vicar, the direct insult to the Bishop by the complainant, Nunes, at the meeting of the 10th of May ; the suggestion made on the 12th July to open the safe ; the calling in of the police to keep the peace ; the election of other wardens and administrators ; the accused contending they were not properly or legally elected ; the demand by the complainant, Nunes, from the Vicar and the wardens and administrators of the books, accounts, and property of the church. In most of these events the complainant, Nunes, took a very leading part, and the complainant, De Monte, too. He was, with one exception elected chairman by their party of parishioners, and at one meeting he moved the resolution to obtain possession of the books, property, &c., of the church. Some of these events were discussed in certain of the Catholic papers. Taking the view the accused did, and, supporting the Vicar and the wardens and the administrators, he was justified in believing that the funds, as well as the church records, were in danger. These facts being true, and the dispute between the parishioners being a public question, the accused was privileged in publishing them under the third and ninth exceptions of the section of defamation. As to the second paragraph, the complainants were concerned in calling frequent meetings, and the accused was justified in the view he took in considering the laws of the church were despised in those meetings not being presided over by the Vicar. Their legitimate Vicar was disregarded by the resolution to dismiss him, their own prelate was disregarded by the insult offered to him at the meeting of May 10th by the complainant, Nunes, and the accused was justified in considering the doctrines put forward by the complainant, Nunes, and his party, as to the parishioners having the sole right to appoint and dismiss Vicars and as to the authority of the Bishops as impious, wanting in reverence to the servants of God, who, the accused necessarily holds, Bishops are. For these reasons the accused was privileged in publishing these imputations under the third and ninth exceptions. As to the third paragraph, the accused was certainly privileged in expressing his views under the exception seven, and in stating that the views expressed by the press were censurable. As to the fourth paragraph he was also entitled to express his opinion under the same exception. As to those two paragraphs the complainant, Nunes, admits that he did circulate certain printed matter—the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry—and also that he forwarded certain letters to the press, which have been put in evidence. As to the sixth paragraph, the events are nearly all true looking even at the letter to the Commissioner of Police sent and signed by the complainant, Nunes. He did ask that two Superintendents of Police should attend the meeting which was to be held in the church. The accused was, therefore, justified in publishing that paragraph under the third and ninth exceptions. As to the sixth paragraph, the events mentioned in it are mostly true. The election did take place with some noise. The accused's view as to the Vicar presiding was not observed and afterwards those, that were elected with the complainant, Nunes, did, certainly in the view of the Bishop, try to take part forcibly in the administration of the church in an improper and illegal manner. In the Bishop's view, they were not legally elected. They went in some numbers with the complainant, Nunes, who demanded the books, &c., from the Vicar, and also directed a peon to make over certain collections. On these facts the accused was justified in what he stated under the exceptions three and nine. As to the seventh paragraph, the intention audaciously and publicly to attack the coffers of the church, &c., we have the evidence that there was a suggestion made at the meeting of July 12th to open the safe by force, and we have the fact of the complaint, Nunes, and others, who in the Bishop's views were improperly and illegally appointed, demanding from the Vicar and the wardens and administrators the books and funds of the church. Those facts being proved, I consider the Bishop was justified in making use of the words he did under exceptions three and nine. As to the eight paragraph, we have Mr. Nunes' statement as to what Mr. Rodrigues said when their demand was made for the books and funds of the church. What he said appears to have been said by way of an inducement or threat. If the complainant, Nunes, had not gone there for that improper purpose according to the view of the accused, the words would not have been said. On these facts, I think the accused was also justified in stating what he did, under the exceptions three and nine. Having decided that the events or occurrences referred to are true that the accused was justified in publishing them and in imputing the cause of them to the complainants, and his comments being expressions of opinion regarding the conduct of the complainants in a public matter, and also as the spiritual head of the diocese for the protection of his own interests and authority as well as for the interests of the complainants they were published in good faith and it is most doubtful if Dr. Smith's works on Ecclesiastical Law do apply to either the laity or to the Roman Catholic community in Bombay. The evidence of the complainants admits the Bishop had power to inflict canonical punishment, and there is no evidence which shows the Bishop had exceeded his powers or acted with malice in what he did. I acquit the accused.

In reply to Mr. Craigie as to what action would be adopted by the Court in regard to the charges of defamation against the Bishop's Secretary, the Vara of Thana and the Vicar of the Church of Salvacao, Mr. Cooper replied that he would consider that matter on the 30th instant, during which time the prosecution could consider their action of procedure.

PEAKE and Pugh have left for home. Both jockeys obtained good records last season, especially the former. It is not likely that he will return to India, but the latter light weight, who is under an engagement to Mr. Apcar, will be back by the beginning of September.

## A DISPUTED DOWRY.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Mr. J. F. De Souza sued to recover from Dr. A. D. Quadros the sum of Rs. 1,000, together with Rs. 112-8, being the interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. Mr. Brown appeared for the plaintiff, whilst the defendant appeared in person. On the 15th January last the plaintiff put in a short affidavit stating that the defendant was a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, now residing and practising his profession at Bhopal. The plaintiff applied for leave to sue the defendant in this Court as he was a resident of Bombay, and all his witnesses were also residing in Bombay. He prayed that the summons in this case might be ordered to be sent for service on the defendant through the Resident or his Assistant at Bhopal. The Judge having granted leave, the summons was served on the defendant, and the case came on for hearing, yesterday, before Mr. Chitty.

It appeared from the plaint filed in Court that on or about the 19th of May, 1890, the defendant agreed to marry the plaintiff's sister, Miss Louisa Maria DeSouza, and it was a part of the contract of the then intended marriage, that the plaintiff should pay Rs. 2,000 by way of dowry of his sister. On the 29th of September, 1890, the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, and with the plaintiff's sister's consent paid (in Bombay) to the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,000 in part payment of the sum of Rs. 2,000 to be paid as dowry, to enable him to open a dispensary at Bhopal in connection with the practice of his profession at that place. The defendant, subsequently, without any just excuse refused and failed to marry the plaintiff's sister, although he was called upon to do so and fulfil the agreement. Defendant was called upon by the plaintiff's attorney to repay the sum of Rs. 1,000, but he has failed to repay the money or any part thereof. The plaintiff alleged that, if necessary, he would bring evidence to prove that the defendant had no mind to marry his (plaintiff's) sister. The circumstances that had happened entitled the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the interest on the amount of Rs. 1,000, and under the circumstances the plaintiff prayed for judgment for Rs 1,112-8, Rs. 112-8 being the interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 30th September 1890, to 31st December, 1891. The plaintiff having been sworn as to the truth of the plaint the Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs 1,112-8 plus Court costs, remarking that it was a very curious case. Mr. Brown, concurring with the Judge, remarked that it was an unusual case.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE ALLADIN HUBIBBHOY.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved absolute the rule granted on the 26th August last, calling upon certain of the creditors to show cause why they should not prove their claims, or in default, why their names should not be struck off the schedule. The learned counsel stated that the rule was made absolute in respect to all the creditors except Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, who had applied for a postponement. Mr. Russell, on behalf of Rahmoobhoy, asked for a postponment of the hearing of the rule on the ground that his client had to make an affidavit with regard to a sum of money to which the other side had raised an objection. After some discussion, his lordship postponed the hearing of the rule till the 15th June next.

RE KESHOWJEE TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvents, moved for a rule nisi for a review of judgment, stating that the insolvents were punished by the Court for fraudulently assigning their property a week before the insolvency, and were sentenced each to eighteen months' imprisonment. Mr. Budrooodin, for the opposing creditors, opposed the application. His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, rejected the application.

RE JAKARIA AHMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvents should not be allowed to withdraw their petition. His lordship granted a rule making it returnable four months hence.

RE DYAL RUTTONSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for the final discharge of the insolvents under section 60 of the Act. His lordship granted the application.

RE DAMODHAR PURSHOTAMDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs Bicknell and Merwanjee, on behalf of the opposing creditors, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter, remarking that the insolvents had not deposited certain books of account with the Official Assignee. His lordship granted the application, fixing the hearing for 5th June next.

RE JAIRAM HEMRAJ.

On the application of Mr. Jardine, the insolvent was granted a rule nisi for a final discharge under section 60 of the Act.

RE RALLIDAS MOOLJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order remarking that the insolvent had now lodged his books of account. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—Madhevrao Ballajee ; Nensey Nathoo Kutchee ; Shridhur Mahalar ; James Ralph ; Joseph Moses Frances ; Juggonath Chimajee and another ; Nanabhai Eknath ; Bejonjee Furdoonjee Dustoor ; Bhawanibus Sardarsing, and Jaggonath Chimnajee Desai.

## THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office, Dalal Street, Mr. Palonjee Cursetjee Setna presiding in the absence of the chairman of the board of directors. The report stated that, during the early part of the year, a joint working agreement was arranged between all the press factories in the Bellary District, under which this company's share was determined at 4 instead of 5 per cent. The item of revenue received was Rs. 6,568-10-4, the result of the company's share in the pool. The combination had, however, during the latter period of the year, fallen through in consequence of the notice of withdrawal from the pool from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and there seemed to be no prospect of its being renewed. The net profit made during the year, after deducting previous loss, stood at Rs.750-10-4, which was considered too small for the declaration of a dividend.

The directors' report and audited accounts were accepted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared at the wish of the meeting partly out of the balance of the reserve fund, payable on and after the 21st inst. Mr. Tapidas was re-elected as director ; Mr. Kassidas Mansookhram was appointed an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 40 for the year. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)
Testamentary Suits.

31-91—Little S F and N—Shah Megjee Sanjee and others vs. Soni Petamber Jesraj—Roughton and B.
7-91—Chalk, W and S—Nana Babajee vs. Bagerthibai—M N Saklatwalla.
9-90—Crawford B and Co.—Luckmidas Runchordas and others vs. Luckmibai and others—M H Khan and P G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

576-90—J C Cama—Fatimabibi and another vs Fatimabibi and others—Tyabjee and D Part heard.
656-90—Bicknell and M—Eduljee Asiajee Daroowalla vs. Pirozbai and others—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.
102-91—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Luxmibai vs Balsett Narayen—R Skipsey.
Defended New Long Causes.
621-91—Shamrao P—Krishnajee Balwant Wagle Sunderrao Pandoorang Sangzray and another—In person—(A pauper).
481-89—Little, S F and N—Charles Anthony Boyts and another vs Kessowjee Cullianjee—Balkrishna V N K.
682-91—In person—a pauper—Irappa Hari vs Tookaram Sidoo and others—In person.
686-91—In person—a pauper—Ramdayal Anandiram vs Devidin Madarilal and others—In person.
689-91—Payne, G and S—T H Moore and another vs Rahim Janoolabdin and others—Ardeshir, R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Consent Decree.
52-92—Framjee D—Ali bin Abdulla and others vs B B & C I Railway Co—Crawford, B and Co.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
557-90—Crawford, B and Co—Hajee Abdool Rahim Allarukhia vs Hasambhoy Viram and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.
662-90—In person—Abdool Kayunn Sarafali vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee—Ardeshir, H and D.
71-90—In person—a pauper—Vazrabai Harca Goolam vs Hoosein Hyderalli—Mirza H Khan.
93-91—Roughton and B for a pauper—M da G. Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowala—J C Cama.
254-91—Crawford B and Co—Rusoolbai and others vs Hawabai and others—Postonjee and R, W and G.
303-91—T A Bland—Ludhibai Thaker vs Ruttonsey Kurumsey—Payne, G and S.
143-91—Janardhan and A—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Molvi H Dayatoola bin Molvi—Ardasir H and D, Manshu kial D and J Molvi, Macfarlane E and H.
323-91—M H Khan—Hoorbai vs Shaik Noor Cassum and others—E Willkin and M H Khan.
543-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kallianjee Shanggibhai vs Raghowjee Vijpal and others—Little S F and N—B and K, C L and O, and C and B.
409-90—In person—Mir Yakubally Mir Mahabiali vs Sha Mohandas Valabdas—In person.

## A NEW COMET.

MR. C. MICHIE SMITH, Government Astronomer of Madras, writes to the local *Mail* :—"Telegrams from Keil Observatory announce the discovery of a bright comet by Professor L. Swift (of Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y.) on the 6th instant and its subsequent observation at the Cape Observatory. The comet was looked for here on the morning of the 12th, and was easily found in spite of the moonlight. It has a bright, almost stellar nucleus surrounded by a large, nearly circular nebulosity. In the moonlight at least it showed no signs of having a tail. In the absence of the moon it would probably be easily visible to the naked eye, and even in the moonlight it could be seen with a good opera glass. The following three positions will enable it to be easily found ; they are for Greenwich mean midnight, which corresponds to about 5-21 A.M., (Madras time) on the *following* civil date. The brightness on the date of discovery is taken as unity :—

| Date March. | Right ascension. | North Polar Distance. | Brightness. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13th | ..19h. 29m. 4s. | 115° 56' | 1·07 |
| 17th | ..19 47 4 | 112 20 | ... |
| 21st | ..20 3 12 | 108 37 | 1·12 |

The position for the 17th places the comet almost on the ecliptic and on the border between Sagittarius and Capricornus. On the 25th a line passing through Vega and Altair (α Aquile) produced to about half the distance between these two stars will almost reach the comet. The comet rises just now about half past 2 in the morning and can be best seen about 4 o'clock. The spectrum seems to show the usual cometary bands, but I have as yet been able to examine it only with a small direct vision spectroscope."

## THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

ON Friday morning, according to a Kathiawar correspondent, the Junagadh police came upon the dacoits at a place called Katchi Gadh Dhar, near Badok, a village in the Gir, and a fight ensued between them. A Junagadh sowar was killed and two of the dacoits severely wounded. The dacoits then retreated to the Chachai Hills in the Baroda territory pursued by the police. The Chachai Hills are some eight or ten miles west of Dhari. As there is a regiment at Dhari, it is conjectured that a detachment from there must have been despatched for assistance. The Junagadh State has also sent on more men. A special party of the Agency police left Rajkote on Monday morning for the scene of action. The correspondent writes that the place the dacoits are now in is full of thick underwood and ravines and some difficulty will be experienced in getting at them. The probability is that they will turn back and make their way into the Lurdas. It is understood that the Agency Police Thana at Lakhapadar has been strongly reinforced.

THE question of amending the Bengal Local Self-Government Act has recently been under the consideration of the Bengal Government, and although on a few minor points the law is thought to be susceptible of improvement, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided not to undertake any fresh legislation for the purpose at present.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## GREAT FIRES IN CALCUTTA.

### HEAVY LOSS OF CORN AND JUTE.

ON Friday last a fire broke out in the rice depôts at Baliaghatta near Sealdah, Calcutta, and spread with such rapidity that by 6 p.m. property to the estimated value of five lakhs was destroyed. At the time mentioned the fire had been pretty well got under, but the rice in the shops smouldered for some time. Unfortunately, the depôts were very full of rice, this being the exporting season. Up to 10 p.m. on Friday night the fire still kept burning, notwithstanding that there were two fire engines at work, the one at Chitpur having been called on to assist. At about 4 p.m. a strong breeze from the westward fanned the flames and caused the fire to spread, and 100 huts and the same number of rice godowns were burned to the ground. Two of the fire brigade men had a narrow escape. While standing near a building a wall collapsed, and nearly buried them. As it was, they were merely bruised by some of the falling bricks. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police were on the spot shortly after the fire broke out. The loss caused by the fire is appalling, and many hundreds of people are ruined. Relays of firemen were relieving each other throughout the night. The land laid bare by the fire is said to be half a mile square.

A fire broke out at the Sibpur Jute Mills on Friday afternoon. It began in one of two large stacks of jute bales in the yard. The local engine was soon on the spot, and began playing on the flames, but was unable to cope with them. The Calcutta engine was unable to get across till 5 P. M. owing to the bridge being closed for traffic. Superintendent Hogg, however, went across at 3 P. M. and helped materially. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown, and the loss is estimated at two lakhs of rupees.

The fire at Sibpur burned all through Saturday. Two steam engines and one hand engine from the mill were kept steadily at work, but (sarcely made any impression on the burning stacks. The smaller one was allowed to burn itself out, and is still smouldering. Every effort was made to save as much of the damaged jute from the large stack. The Calcutta Fire Brigade rendered every assistance in this direction and coolies were engaged to remove those bales from which the fire had been extinguished. The hoses were kept playing on the flames, and every precaution was taken to avoid further damage. The fire at Belliaghatta also continued to burn on Saturday, all the efforts of the Fire Brigade being unsuccessful in extinguishing it. Two engines were at work all day.

Sergeant Beck, who was injured by the fall of a portion of a wall, was removed to hospital on Friday night. Four natives have also been burned. The services of the Port Commissioner's fire engine steamer were requisitioned, but the Hetty could not get up owing to the scarcity of water in the canal. The fire at the Sibpur Jute Mills continued to burn all through Saturday night, and only burned itself out yesterday morning. Several West Indians were also recruited to assist the Fire Brigade, and these, together with the employes of the mills, have rendered yeomen service. The origin of the fire still remains a mystery, the theory of spontaneous combustion being about the most likely one. The original estimate of the loss, *i.e.*, two lakhs of rupees, will probably prove correct, as the damaged jute will not bring in much when sold.

## THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

THE TERMS OF COMPROMISE.

As stated in our telegraphic columns last week the Imperial Diamond Case has been settled. In the Calcutta High Court on Saturday before Mr. Justice Trevelyan sitting in chambers, Mr. Geddes, solicitor, of Messrs. Morgan and Co., filed an application on behalf of Mr. Jacob, soliciting the sanction of the Court to his consent to the withdrawal of the Nizam's suit against him in regard to the stone known as the Imperial Diamond. Mr. Geddes stated that the Nizam had agreed to stay further proceedings if Mr. Jacob would accept a further payment of Rs. 1,49,400 and deliver up the stone to his Highness. Mr. Jacob had consented to these terms, and now came into Court, through his solicitor, to declare that he had done so. Mr. Eggar, of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., the Nizam's solicitors, having admitted that Mr. Geddes had correctly stated the terms of the compromise, and that the Nizam was willing to compromise the case provided that Mr. Jacob made arrangements that day to deliver the diamond in dispute and accept payment of the money agreed to, the Judge passed an order accordingly. The Rs. 1,49,400 was paid in to Mr. Jacob's account during the day and the Imperial Diamond was thereupon made over to the Nizam's agents, and thus ends the case, which caused such a sensation.

As it appears from the application made in Calcutta on Saturday by Mr. Jacob's solicitor, observes a contemporary "the Imperial Diamond is now to go to the Nizam on payment of an additional sum of about one and a half lakhs of rupees. This makes some twenty-four-and-a-half lakhs in all that the Nizam has given for the diamond. The result is something in the nature of a drawn battle. Mr. Jacob will still apparently get an exceedingly handsome profit on the diamond ; the Nizam has secured the gem for some sixteen lakhs less than he at one time seemed in a mind to give, and the lawyers—well they have certainly not gone empty away."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain J B Purvis, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Worsley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J Black, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s O'Campo, 1,328 tons, Captain H T C Price, cleared yesterday for Bushire and Busreh, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a generel cargo and 47 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr Harvest as a cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Beethoven | 1407 | Robertson | A | F Muir & Co |
| „ O'Campo | 1311 | Price | B | M Mackenzie |
| „ Nasori | 850 | Hughes | C | B & P S N Co |
| „ Mobile | 916 | McAdam | C | B & P S N Co |
| „ Rydal Hall | 2139 | Purvis | D | E51 Bates & Co |
| „ Cambria | 1257 | Claxton | H J | T Morrison |
| „ Mary Beyts | 2138 | Bice | K | B Craig & Co |
| „ Assam | 1611 | Browne | M | P & O S N Co |
| „ Chatfield | 1902 | McFee | O | J Mackintosh & Co |
| „ Alboin | 649 | Ritchie | P | R Stuart & Co |
| „ Henriette | 1405 | Berg | Q | K Nixon & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera .....Nacoda .....Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Arabia | 2314 | Hillcoat | 2 | W&A Graham & Co |
| „ Kt. Companion | 2542 | Durant | 3 | K Nixon & Co |
| „ B. T. Ceylon | 158 | Channer | 5 | Imperial Lt. Service |
| „ Kt. Errant | 2240 | Mathews | 7 | K Nixon & Co |
| „ Guayacan | 897 | Steele | 8 | H Salay M Purta |
| „ Nithsdale | 1198 | Laurenson | 9 | K Nixon & Co |
| „ Worsley Hall | 2143 | Black | 10 | E Bates & Co |
| „ B. Ardrossen | 1825 | Wismon | 16 | W& A Graham & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Eden Hall (s) | Jones | Liverpool, Feb 14. |
| | Ellora (s) | Sheldrick | Calcutta, Feb 13. |
| | R. I. M. S. Canning | Black | Karachi, March 14. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Naseri (s) | Hughes | Jedda, &c. |
| | Kapurthala (s) | Rothwell | Karachi, &c. |
| | Rosario (s) | Brown | Hull, &c. |
| | Aden (s) | Brown | China, &c. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Rydal Hall, Purvis, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ O'Campo, Price, for Bushire and Busreh.
„ Worsley Hall, Black, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Ellora, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Athole, for Hamburg.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.
11 Rajpootana s .....Hardcastle ..Bombay, Feb 18.
12 City of Vienna s ..Anderson ..Glasgow, Feb 4.
Bohemia s .....Lindquister..Liverpool, Feb 5.
Assaye s .....Wadley.....Liverpool, Feb 11.
Sirdhana s .....Blake.....Bombay, March 1.

DEPARTURES.

March 11.—Steamers Kola and Coromandel, and barque Marie Allee.
March 12.—Steamers Clan Macintosh and Nadir, and ship Vortigern.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Worsley Hall s—10 cases soap, A Tyebally ; 72 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Armonia s—43 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Asia s—5 cases medicine, K Nuthoo and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Mary Beyts s—5 cases confectionery, Abdool R Ebrahim ; 6 cases oilmenstores and 10 cases tobacco, E Russooljee ; 4 cases biscuits, M M Vulubjee ; 30 cases champagne, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Clyde s—3 cases printing paper, H Abdoolally.
Shannon s—7 bales printing paper, Ganga V Shrikrishnadas ; 15 cases table salt, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 10 cases burgundy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL.
Rosario s—15 cases matches, C Allibhoy ; 50 cases matches ; A Ebrahim ; 32 crates earthenware, Haj

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MESSRS. BADHAM, PILE and Co. are now SHOWING a Choice Assortment of Plain and Fancy Satteens and other new Washing Dress Fabrics, also the latest Novelties in Flowers, Feathers, Ladies' Gloves and Hosiery.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MOST Beautiful and Lovely PAPER SHADES just received. A visit respectfully solicited. To the Mofussil a special Illustrated Price List sent on application to the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ANNEALED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS. —New Patent Process. Can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Practical Billiard-Table Makers. Prices on application.

A GOOD BUTLER and COOK REQUIRED, by Political Agent, Bhopal. Apply to MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., for terms, &c.

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TO BE LET.—In Ceylon, 10 miles from Newera Eliya (the Sanitarium) a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with 7 lofty and large Rooms, beautifully situated in the healthiest climate; 5,600 ft. above sea-level. Kitchens, Stables, Flower and Vegetable Gardens, and Fuel, Rent, Rs. 200 a month for 3, 6, or 12 months from June 1st, 1892. Apply by letter to "D.," Post Office, Newera Eliya, Ceylon.

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WANTED, a FOREMAN SMITH, to take charge of the Blacksmiths' Shop in the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Terms, Rupees 175 and free quarters or an allowance in lieu. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED, one fully efficient and qualified SPINNING MASTER and one CARDING MASTER for Cotton Mills Up-country. Both must be thoroughly practical and such as had independent charge of each department. Apply immediately, stating lowest salary acceptable, with copies of Testimonials, to "388," care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—The property of the Hon'ble SIR REYMOND WEST, an English-built Canoe Barouche, with a pair of Walers, Bay and Grey. For particulars, apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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A limited number of Admission Cards will be available for the General Public. Persons wishing to attend should apply to the Undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M.

The space behind the Chancellor's Chair will be reserved for Graduates desirous of coming in their Academic Robes. Tickets of Admission must be applied for not later than SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc. C.M.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th March, 1892.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

CONSOLS remained steady in London yesterday at 95⅝, and Indian Sterling Loan, at 108; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver was also unchanged at 41¼d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, at £70⅜, but lower, to the same extent, in in 4½ per cents., at £68⅜; while in New York also, the metal was unchanged in value, at 90⅜ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered. Paris quotations show no change.

The Wheat Market was quiet but steady at an advance of 1d. per cent. in No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool, at 7s. 7½d.; White Delhi being unchanged at 7s. 3d. per cental, Ex-Quay. Linseed was quiet but steady at last quotations for Bombay Seed on the spot and to arrive.

In Liverpool, another 1-16d. per lb. was lost in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton, at 3 9-16d. per lb.; Arrivals having also receded 1-32d. per lb. in all positions; while in East Indian Cotton, Bengals, Tinnevellys, and Fair Coconadas were 1-16d. per lb. lower The Market closed quiet; Surats in favour of buyers; and Arrivals flat, the total Sales having aggregated only 6,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indians. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained flat.

In New York also there was a further fall in Cotton, say of 1-16 cent. in ready Mid.-Uplands, at 6¾ cents; and of 8 points in June Futures, at 6·53 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were comparatively heavy at 24,000 bales, and the following comparison is now shown between the present season's Receipts, and those for the two previous years:—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts... | 24,000 | 22,000 | 6,000 |
| Three days' do..... | 57,000 | 51,000 | 22,000 |
| Since 1st Sept., 1891... | 6,239,000 | 6,042,000 | 5,480,000 |

Here, Cotton has been taken to a moderate extent to-day in a quiet market; but a further decline of Rs. 2 per candy has taken place in Bengals, Jalgaum, and Bhownugger. The purchases for export sum up 1,200 bales, consisting of 500 Jalgaum, at Rs. 143-4; 200 each of Oojein, at Rs. 144; and Bengals, at Rs. 130; and 100 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 150; Broach, at Rs. 162; and Wurdha, at Rs. 155; while the Mills have taken 1,600 bales, made up of 250 each, of Naggur at Rs. 151; and Barsee, at Re. 1; 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 138-40; 300 Pachora, at Rs. 141; 200 Broach, at Rs. 155-62; and 100 Umbrady, at Rs. 149 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone with a moderate business passing; but no further change in prices has taken place.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market, at last prices, excepting *Linseed*, which has recovered half an anna of the late decline, being quoted this evening at Rs. 6-8-6 to Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 5,202 bales. |
| Wheat..... | 38,085 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 15,348 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 3,534 " |
| Gingelly ..... | 3,529 " |
| Groundnuts ..... | 9,170 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 2,191 " |

FREIGHTS are dull. Business has been done for Dunkirk and Hull, for March shipment, at 17s.; for Genoa, at 19s. 6d. for the same shipment: for Antwerp, at 18s. for April shipment; and for Liverpool, for the same shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 25-32d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and three months' sight Credits have remained all day at the opening rate, which was also last evening's closing one, with very little business passing either way again, the market closing quiet as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand..... | 1s. 3 25-32d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic..... | 1s. 3 25-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight.... | 1s. 3 27-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight.... | 1s. 3 31-32d. | " |
| Francs 3 months' sight, | 1·68¾. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued its upward movement to-day, prices of Fours, for Money and Account, having advanced ¼ to 5-16 per cent., 107 15-16 having been quoted for cash, 107 13-16 for the settling day on the 30 instant, and 107 11-16 for the April account. Before the close, however, there was a further rise of 1-16 per cent., the final cash price having been 108. For the other denomination 105½ has been quoted.

SHARES have been quiet to-day, and hardly any fresh business has transpired on any line; but quotations are generally unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 16.

Mail steamer Coromandel from Calcutta arrived.

The Italian s. s. Singapore left Aden for Bombay on the 15th instant, at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera ..... | 3 3-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been flat. | |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..... | 1 3 9-16 |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account..... | 95⅛ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes ..... | 97 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... | 70⅜ |
| 4½ per cent. " ..... | 68¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 108. |
| Bar Silver ..... | 41¼ |

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 15.

10 p.m. ..... 78·9

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 77·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·2 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·4 |
| 4 p.m. | 83·6 |

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 15th March, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah. | 29·747 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·5 |
| Dew Point | 74·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·831 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day) | 84·9 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 75·2 |
| General Directions of Wind*..... | SW, S, SSE, SSW, SW, SSE. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..... | 255 |

* From midnight to midnight.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 12th March, 1892:—

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coaching Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total .. | 1,74,695 | 9,30,309 | 2,374 | 11,07,278 |
| Corresponding week last year, open 1,491¼ miles.. | .. | .. | .. | 11,97326 |
| Decrease ..... | | | | Rs. 90,048 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEGG—March 11, at the London Mission, Bhowanipur, the wife of the Rev A P Begg, of a son.

GREENE—March 11, at Madras, the wife of George P Greene, Madras Survey, of a daughter.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892.


A SOMEWHAT perplexing problem comes up for consideration before the Municipal Corporation to-day. The difficulty which has arisen is somewhat akin to that indicated in the fable of the stork which extracted a bone from the mouth of a wolf, and afterwards preferred a claim for remuneration for service rendered and the risk run. As every school-boy knows the wolf indignantly repudiated any obligation, moral or legal, towards the stork, and claimed credit for his forbearance in not having bitten off the intruding head by the simple process of closing his teeth upon it. The stork said nothing; acquiesced in the refusal; and from that day to this, history has no record of a solitary stork having risked his neck to save the life of a choking wolf. But this is an allegory only, and is not quite on all fours with Messrs. Glover and Company's claims, which come up for what may be termed posthumous consideration at the Municipal meeting this afternoon. The firm received last Christmas a lakh and a quarter for claims, the legal validity of which are now to be the subject of hot discussion. It does seem strange that claims should be contested after they have been settled in the most practical manner possible by the paying over of the money, and the taking of a receipt in full of all demands. The facts are a little intricate, but it is as well that they should be clearly understood. The contractors for the construction of the Tansa Dam addressed a letter to Mr. Clerke, the Engineer of the Works, in February 1889, claiming extra payment on two grounds: first, the unforeseen difficulties arising from the unhealthiness of the locality where the works were being carried on, which gave rise to epidemics and enhanced considerably the cost of labour; secondly, the unexpected nature of the work required for the preparation of the foundations. Mr. Clerke held that the first ground of claim was untenable, as sickness on the works was a contractor's risk. But on the second ground he admitted that work had been found necessary in preparing for the foundations which he had not contemplated, and which would not be adequately remunerated by the scheduled rates. He considered that the claim deserved favourable consideration. The solicitors for the Municipality considered, however, that under the terms of the contract all the work necessary for the completion of the dam should be executed at the scheduled rates, but they stated that the circumstances seemed to require indulgence after the completion of the works.

Messrs. Glover contended that the work imposed upon them in the making of the foundations was not covered by the terms of the contract, which contained no schedule which could possibly suffice for it, and constituted a new work for which they could have demanded a new contract. They claimed credit for not having stopped the works, when grave and unforeseen difficulties presented themselves, saying: "This is something new, and we must be specially recompensed for it." Instead of taking this course they pushed on the work "at enormous cost to ourselves, and practically secured what was wanted—the efficient and timely construction of the works." They considered that under the circumstances they were fairly entitled to ask that—the matter of the contract having turned out to be so entirely different from what it was intended on both sides to be—their claim should be placed in as good a position "as if we had wasted the time of the Commissioner and ourselves by stopping work until a new contract was adjusted." In other words, they went on with the work in the expectation that the Municipality would act on the opinion expressed by Mr. Clerke and enhance the rates for preparing the very difficult and treacherous rock for the reception of the foundation. This was possibly generous, perhaps chivalrous, on the part of Messrs. Glover and Company. But it was scarcely prudent. The divergence of view, if capable of adjustment after the work was done, should have been adjusted before the non-contract exploration for faults in the rock was begun. If the preparatory work was not provided for in the contract—as Messrs. Glover maintain—that firm should have declined to go on with it until the question was settled one way or the other. That course would possibly have involved delay; but it would have obviated the dispute which subsequently arose, and which is to be now reopened. The work, however, was executed, and the contractors put in a claim for extras—a claim which, when disallowed, was strenuously pressed and soon grew to very alarming proportions. The question of liability was referred by both parties to eminent counsel. Mr. Ollivant, in the first instance, took the opinion of the Municipal Solicitors as to whether the contractors could substantiate, under their contract, the right to enforce payment. As distinct from the question of legal liability, Mr. Ollivant thought that the consideration of the question of indulgence should be deferred until the completion of the work. The solicitors advised that the second claim could not be enforced by legal proceedings against the Municipality, but they concurred with Mr. Ollivant that the case was one for favourable consideration later on. As we have said, Messrs. Glover sent in additional claims, one of which founded on the fact that the additional rates granted by the Municipality to the contractors for the duct works (to avert their stoppage) had enabled higher rates to be given on those works, which induced labourers to leave the dam and compelled an increase of wages there also.

The totality of the claims preferred amounted to upwards of four lakhs. The Municipal Commissioner summarily set aside more than half of these, and offered one lakh and twenty thousand in settlement; subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee. The offer was refused. It appears that in view of the claims preferred by the contractors a sum of one lakh and fifty thousand was included in the amount of the instalment of the Tansa loan raised for the completion of the works. In May last year Messrs. Glover asked the Commissioner to lay their claims before the Standing Committee, which was done, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider them. This Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that Messrs. Glover could not enforce their claims in a court of law, and that they should be left to take whatever course they deemed fit. The Commissioner considered it unadvisable to push matters to this extreme, and the resolution was not sent to the contractors, but was placed on the confidential file. The contractors then reduced their claims to two lakhs, and the Commissioner brought the matter again before the Standing Committee. He recommended that a lakh and a quarter should be offered as a final settlement. This advice was not given at haphazard: Mr. Clerke was of opinion that work to the extent of one lakh and a quarter had been done, and that the contractors were fairly entitled to that amount. Mr. Inverarity when asked whether the Municipality could successfully contest a claim "on account of unforeseen difficulties and extra work in the foundations beyond what was expected," had answered that "it was almost impossible to advise with certainty on a general question of this sort." The Commissioner considered this opinion to be a negative in disguise. He held that the issue of legal proceedings would be doubtful; that a spirit of justice and fairness indicated the propriety of concession, and for these reasons combined, he advised an arrangement, and the payment of one lakh and a quarter. The majority of the Standing Committee, which had previously resolved to leave Messrs. Glover and Co. to their legal remedy, concurred with the Commissioner that the issue of litigation would be doubtful, and might saddle the Municipality with costs. It was well known that the contractors had taken legal advice, and that it was favourable to them. The points at issue were clear enough. Many of the claims had been eliminated in the course of protracted negotiations. It was necessary to decide once for all whether to pay the reduced amount or to bring the dispute into court and take the chances of a judicial decision on the question of strict legal liability. There was no doubt whatever that the Municipality had received full value for the lakh and a quarter, the only question was whether refusal of payment could be justified in the High Court. The payment of the lakh and a quarter was sanctioned by the Standing Committee, two members voting against it. At a subsequent date the dissentients drew up a long protest against the decision of the Committee, on the ground that the contractors were bound to do all the work at the scheduled rates, and that the opinion of counsel was really to the effect that Messrs. Glover and Co. had no redress at law. That is the very question which the majority of the Standing Committee, having all the facts before them, had answered in a different sense. Whether the majority exercised a sound discretion or otherwise in this matter will be the subject of discussion this afternoon.

LORD HARRIS had a triple function to perform on Tuesday in presiding over the inauguration of the Bai Motlibai Obstetric Hospital, the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospital for Women and Children, and the Dwarkadas Lallubhoy Dispensary. This interesting and valuable group of institutions may be regarded as the outcome, more or less direct, of the movement for the medical care of the women of India which began about ten years ago, and which may, without exaggeration, be said to have given to the medical charities of Bombay a new and extended beneficence. Gynæcology, indeed, was not altogether forgotten before this new development was given to the hospital service of this city. There was a large Obstetric Ward attached to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital; but an opinion in favour of the reception of lying-in women in public hospitals had to be created amongst the natives, and for many years its wards were poorly attended. Doubtless the character of the hospital had something to do with this. Notwithstanding the service that it may have done during many years, it was very adequately equipped for the purpose for which it was intended, but by degrees the deficiencies in it, which were perseveringly brought to the notice by the officers in charge, were supplied. Dr. Arnott, who was in acting charge of the Hospital between 1879 and 1882, and in substantive charge in the latter year, did a good deal to adapt the ward to modern requirements, and the active interest that he has taken in helping the good work at other stages, and in encouraging the flow of munificence into this particular channel, ought not to pass unnoticed in any record of what has been done during the past ten years. The generosity of wealthy citizens has in this matter been liberally met by Government, who have usually been prompt to meet a donor's gift by granting the site on favourable terms. Including the value of the sites, the gifts for hospital provision for women and children in Bombay during the last ten years has exceeded eleven lakhs, in which sum Mr. Cama's beautiful Hospital stands for a lakh and three-quarters: the Bai Motlibai Hospital for a lakh and a-half, with another lakh and a-half representing the value of the site; and little less than the same sum was given by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for the Hospital for Women and Children. Mr. Hurkissondas's offer of a lakh for a female lunatic asylum may also be named amongst this group of benefactions, which show that the wellsprings of generosity amongst the wealthier citizens of Bombay are as abundant as ever they were. New and larger conceptions of the claims of humanity arise as time passes by, but institutions such as these remind us that the new claims are as assured of a response as the old. This is one of the most cheering features of our modern civic life, and it should not pass unnoticed.

THE discussion which has recently been evoked by the appointment of the Land Indebtedness Commission has brought into hearing many proposals, more or less timely and practicable, for the advantage of the cultivators. Amongst other suggestions is one that has been advocated with especial fervour by a Calcutta contemporary, that the necessary elasticity should be given to our revenue system by a reversion to the old system of collecting revenue in kind. On the general rule that no scheme that could be proposed in any field of human action is absolutely incapable of being supported, it may be admitted that there is something to be said even for this. The general argument in its favour is that it enables the Sirkar and the ryot to share and share alike. If things are prosperous the Sirkar shares in the prosperity of the ryot; if they are not prosperous he shares in the ryots' adversity. In Kathiawar, at the time of the American war, many of the States paid off their debts through the unexpected accession of wealth that came to them when, instead of having a fixed money rate, they took their share of the crops and sold them at the prevailing high prices. Here we may find material for the support of the argument on one side; we may find it for the support of the same argument on the other side in the record of a bad year, in which if the yield has been less than usual the State made correspondingly small demands upon the ryots. But then there is this to be said. If the Bhagwatai system is ideally good, how comes it that the uninterrupted tendency of modern revenue administration—not in British territory, but in the Native States—is towards the opposite system, the Bighoti or cash payment? The Gaikwar, a ruler who thoroughly knows what he is about, and who certainly is not indifferent to the well-being of the cultivators, has within the past few years abandoned the practice of taking rent in kind on his Kathiawar territory, and has substituted cash payments for it. The Baroda revenue has, we believe, suffered a little by the change, but it is calculated that the general prosperity of the people will be increased by it, and that in the long run the State will make up for all that it has lost. The change in the Baroda-Kathiawar territory is symptomatic of what has been going on in all the more progressive States for some years past, and it is strange that we should be asked now again to put the hand of the clock back—to revert to primitive and obsolete measures. We refer to this matter because an allusion that is not without significance is made to it in a recently issued set of papers relating to the revision survey settlement of same talukdari villages in the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The settlement officer in charge of the survey brings to notice the fact that the Bhagwatai system is still in force in one of the estates reported on, and he adds:—"Now this system has been found to work excellently in separate villages or in small estates, but in an estate of eleven villages like Gangad, it is doubtful whether the cultivators get fairly dealt with. Some of the villages lie far from the "Darbar" or head-quarters, and the partition cannot be supervised by the chief authorities, consequently karkuns, men probably poorly paid, are sent to do the work, and the temptation to exact more than is justly due and take their share of the plunder is very great." This view of the matter, which sums up many serious practical objections to it, has been endorsed by all the authorities through whose hands the papers have passed. The Collector of Ahmedabad, Mr. Frost, notes that "the introduction of the Bighoti system in Gangad will be made by the Talukdari Settlement Officer with the approval of all concerned." The Commissioner of the Northern Division, Mr. Spence, writes with equal emphasis: "There can, of course, be no objection to substituting the Bighoti or rent system for the Bhagwatai or share of produce in the Gangad State." The question, however, remains open a little longer, but we can hardly suppose in order to give the believers in produce rent an opportunity of converting Government.

IF "New India" can be called into existence by the foundation of institutions bearing that name we are bound to wish well to an association lately formed at Sholapore. Its immediate purpose is to retard the marriage of Indian youths until they have attained a suitable age, and are able to secure an independent income sufficient to supply the wants of a family. In other words, the Association asks the people of India to so far conform to the prudential practices of the West as to submit matrimony, like other and less risky of life's ventures, to the test of the simple question "can we afford it?" The pledge which the members of the New India Association are asked to take is simple enough—much more simple, indeed, than some which we have seen in circulation with the same object. If a married man, the associate undertakes that he will not marry one, at least, of his sons—so cautious, it will be seen, have the movements of the most resolute reformers to be if a hearing is to be given them—till he has an income of his own sufficient to provide for all the wants of a family. If a single man, he pledges himself that he will "not allow himself" to be married—a singular phrase but one whose strict accordance with the facts of Indian society will escape no one's notice—till he has an income large enough to live upon as a married man and the father of a family. The pledge in any other country in the world would be regarded as the reverse of burdensome. But these young men, whom it is proposed to invite to defer marrying until they can afford a wife, have been brought up amongst people who believe, or pretend to believe, that souls are eternally lost when fathers keep their daughters unmarried for a month longer than is necessary, or deemed to be necessary according to a particular interpretation of Shastric injunctions. For it is easy enough to say that common-sense and common prudence are on the side of those who desire to build up "New India" in the way proposed. But common-sense either has to bow its head before the injunctions of an orthodoxy which does not reason, but which hurls damnation upon those who deal with its injunctions as reasonable men, and the counsels of earthly prudence are not always sure of being listened to when spiritual terrors are invoked on the other side. It would be a grave injustice to those who are taking up movements such as these—insignificant though the immediate results may be—not to recognize how discouraging is the environment in which they have to work.

IT is intended after all that there should be a solid and abiding memorial of the Viceroy's visit. The much-abused Municipal Commissioner has gathered round him several influential names as the nucleus of a Committee to that end. H. H. the Aga, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, these names give a fair guarantee of success; and we wish them a full measure of it.

THE S. S. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 4th instant, is expected to arrive here at 8 a.m., on Monday, the 21st idem.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that the G. I. P. Railway authorities should invite H. E. the Viceroy to open the new Byculla Station, which is now far advanced towards completion, on the occasion of his forthcoming visit.

A STORM signal (No. 1) has been hoisted on the Town flag-staff signifying that a storm is in existence in the Arabian Sea, which may either approach Bombay or may shortly cross one of the usual tracks of vessels leaving the port.

THE hired transport, Avoca, which is expected here on or about the 24th instant, brings the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots from Malta. On arrival of the steamer the Regiment will be transhipped in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, to be conveyed to Calicut, thence the Regiment will proceed to Wellington.

A CORRESPONDENT who has just ridden along the route of the Godhra-Rutlam extension from Rutlam as far as Limktera, says that the progress of the works is very satisfactory, and that the sickness amongst the workmen has decreased.

THE total number of second-class passengers carried by the North-Western Railway during the half-year ending 30th June 1891 was 58,680, earning Rs. 1,87,255 against 63,969 in number, and Rs. 1,87,308 in earnings of the corresponding period of 1880.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Many steamers are lying idle in the northern ports owing to the miners' stoppage.

The price of coal in London is ten shillings per ton above the average price.

## ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

General Mansfield Clarke has been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at the War Office, and Major Frederick Stopford, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

## EXTENSION OF LORD ROBERTS' TENURE OF OFFICE.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of Lord Roberts retaining command of the troops in India until April, 1893.

## A NEW MILITARY ATTACHE.

Colonel Gerard, of the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed Military Attaché at St. Petersburg.

## DYNAMITE OUTRAGES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 16.

A Bill introduced by the Government is now before the French Chamber for punishing, with death, any person found guilty of causing unlawful explosions of dynamite.

A quantity of dynamite cartridges has been stolen from a quarry at Chambery.

## MEASURES AGAINST THE ANARCHISTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 16.

The police will to-day make a most minute search of the residences of those known to be Anarchists in Paris, and have orders to arrest anybody in possession of arms, explosives, or seditious documents.

Special measures are being taken to protect all the public buildings, and the military posts have been reinforced.

## FAILURE OF A RUSSIAN BANKER.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 15.

Great consternation has been caused here by the failure of M. Guenzburg, the banker, for six million roubles.

The failure affects Berlin also.

## THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 16.

The whole day was occupied by the Commission of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the examination of the Honorable Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Special Judge, under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He said that as regards the extinction of credit he did not think the registration statistics, for the last seven years, afforded any ground for apprehensions. The volume of business done in the way of secured and unsecured loans so far from showing any decline showed, on the contrary, an increase from 40 to 60 lakhs of rupees for the last five years. 1887 was the only favourable season, and in that year the sums borrowed were the smallest, amounting to about 38 lakhs. The past year was most unfavourable, the sum borrowed comes to 61 lakhs. Simple bonds are decreasing, while the mortgage transactions are increasing both in numbers and value. The increase in the land sales was not much in 1881-82; the net realizable land revenue from Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara districts were about 50 lakhs, and in 1890-91, it amounted to fifty-eight lakhs, the increase being chiefly due to the revision of settlements each year. The present prospects have thus to pay eight lakhs more to the Government than they had to pay ten years ago. The cultivated or rather occupied or assessed area, which yielded seventy-four lakhs in 1881, has risen to eighty-seven lakhs during the past ten years. A great portion of this increase represents very inferior land, but he could not account for the increase in irrigated areas, which being two lakhs of acres in 1880 have increased nearly to three and a-half lakhs during the same ten years. The area under sugarcane crop, which is the heaviest of the bagait crops, increased from twenty to twenty-seven thousand acres. The value of sale and mortgage transactions registered under the general law were nearly three crores of rupees, whilst the value of sales were 45 lakhs. These figures show that the proportions of sales and mortgages were more favourable under the special law, than under the general law, and this circumstance is an index that the real credit of the ryots under the act has not suffered in any way. It has further to be noted that the sale of instruments do not represent obligations, but discharge old obligations to a considerable extent. During the last seven years the total value of sales comes to 130 lakhs, namely, mortgages 26 lakhs and bonds 104 lakhs. Deducting from the mortgage and simple bonds the total of new debt remaining undischarged as an obligation comes to 2½ crores. After making all allowances for the inaccuracy of some of these Revenue Statistics it will be admitted that three crores and more of additional debt incurred are well-secured by increased resources. On the whole the load of debt is increasing. Last year the Special Judge disposed of 557 revision applications, out of which decrees were confirmed in 370 cases, amended in 60 cases, in 96 cases there was remand for further inquiry, and in 42 cases decrees were reversed. Applications generally were disposed of within three months. Before concluding witness briefly pointed out where the anticipations entertained by the framers of the Act have been more or less realized, and where their expectations have been disappointed. Both clauses of section 7 worked well, and the second clause has established its claim to be incorporated in the general law. Sections 12 and 13 worked well in reducing debts. Sections 14 and 20 have, like section 7, established their claim for their incorporation in the general law; sections 15, 16, and 19 are not much in use, section 21 is still in advance of the Debtors' Act of 1888. Both clauses of section 22 have comparatively failed in attaining the object proposed by Legislature, and to have deranged the natural freedom of transactions in a way to bring no real relief. The same remarks hold good with the Insolvency Chapter. The honorary agency created by Chapters 6 and 7 has done good work, and has given great relief in petty suits and uncontested litigation. Chapter 7 worked well, and to the satisfaction of suitors as is shown by the decreasing proportion of refusals to give consent. Chapter 8 has succeeded in preventing frauds in the execution of bonds, but the expectation that registration would protect people by reciting conditions correctly has been disappointing. Chapter 9, regarding receipts, has worked well. This concluded the evidence.

## THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

There is no improvement in the crop prospects. The distress is deepening gradually week by week, but so far prices have remained comparatively low. Those who can find work are, therefore, not likely to die of starvation. The steadiness of the grain market has been a most hopeful feature of the distress during the last month, but there seems to be a chance of this being upset in the near future.

## THE GUZERAT CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 16.

Second Chances, First Heat—Maharaja of Patiala, Dr. Bull, Col. Jewan Singh, and Mr. Burder. The Maharaja of Patiala won.

Second Chances, Second Heat—Captain LeGallais and Colonel Hancock. Won by Captain LeGallais, Messrs. Warden and Quin scratched.

Second Chances, Third Heat—General Gurdit Singh, Mr. White, Captain Harrison, and Captain Indabir Shing. General Gurdit Shing won.

Second Chances, Fourth Heat—Colonel Hira Shing, Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Grey. Colonel Hira Shing won.

Second Chances, Fifth Heat—Maharaja of Dholpore, Mr. Purvis, and Mr. Waddington. The Maharaja of Dholpore won.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JHANSI, MARCH 14.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at the first annual rifle meeting of the above Corps took place at the Railway Institute, Jhansi, on Saturday afternoon, before a large and appreciative audience, composed chiefly of the friends and families of the Volunteers. Mr. Paul Dangerfield, the Agent of the Railway Company, presided, and Mrs. Wright, the wife of Major W. B. Wright, Commanding the Corps, handed the prizes to the recipients. The whole week previous, *viz.*, from Monday to Saturday, had been occupied in the contests for the different prizes offered, of which the following are examples. Mr. Cregene's (late Agent) Cup.—To be competed for by a team of six men from each company; distance 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each distance. The Cup to be competed for for three years, and the captain of the winning team to hold the Cup for the year, and each member of the team to receive and wear a small silver shield on the arm. The Commanding Officer's Silver Cup.—Open to all Volunteers; distance 200 yards, seven round, standing. Mr. P. Dangerfield's Prize, a Silver Teapot, to be awarded, to the competitor at the rifle meeting, who makes the highest aggregate in matches 1, 2, 3 and 4. A prize of rupees 50 given by General Morton, Commanding the Bundelkhund District, for Company teams of nine men firing five volleys at 300 and five volleys at 400 yards. Another prize of Rs. 50, given by the Adjutant of the Corps to the first team of ten men from each Company, firing five aimed volleys at 600 yards.

The first prize, Mr. Cregene's Cup, was won by A Company with a total of 393 points, and the Cup, therefore, remains in possession of Captain Traill, Commanding that Company for one year.

The next prize (Commanding Officer's Cup) was won by Volunteer Barraclaugh, with a score of 29 points.

The third prize, Mr. Dangerfield's Silver Teapot, was won by Corporal Cartwright, with the highest aggregage in matches 1,2,3, and 4.

The fourth prize (General Morton's) was won by a Team from A Company with a total of 133 points. The fifth prize (the Adjutant's Prize) was won by a team from B Company with a score of 94 points.

Besides the above there was a goodly number of money-prizes—in some of the matches the first seven competitors being recipients.

The shooting on the whole, considering the short time the corps has been formed, was very good, notwithstanding that a choppy breeze blew across the range daily, and freshened as the day wore on. The last day's shooting (volley-firing) was watched by a large number of spectators, and was very exciting, and it may rightly be said that the best teams carried the honors. The prizes as stated above were awarded in the (Saturday) afternoon, in the Railway Institute, when Mr. Paul Dangerfield in addressing those present said that the fact of about a hundred competitors having entered for the different matches, and the keenness they had shown in the different contests, was a very satisfactory feature in the meeting. He had not himself much experience in rifle-shooting, and so should be diffident in criticising the scores made, but, on the authority of the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant, he could say that while the shooting would not, of course, compare with those of more experienced riflemen belonging to other Corps; yet, considering, the short time the Midland Railway Volunteers had been formed, and the difficulties many of the men have in obtaining practice, the results generally had been satisfactory. Apart from the competitors of the first rank, the shooting of many others showed that with careful and steady practice they might become excellent shots, and he thought that this should encourage all to persevere and to do all in their power to get on the prize list another year—(applause)—either as winners of individual matches or for good aggregate shooting. After some further remarks as to the particular prize-winners, Mr. Dangerfield, continuing, said that at this time when Government is paying particular attention to the Volunteer movement it was indeed very gratifying to find that both the annual camp-of-exercise and the first rifle meeting of the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles should have passed off so successfully, and on this he congratulated Major Wright, the Officers, Volunteers, the Adjutant, and the Sergeant Instructors. The prizes were then given to the winners by Mrs. Wright, after which tea was handed round to all present, and the Volunteers, through the kindness of the officers of the Corps, entertained their families and friends at a dance in the Assembly Room of the Railway Institute, the Regimental Band, under Bandmaster Gaitley, playing for it. Thus ended a very enjoyable evening, and one which will naturally be looked forward to every year by the families of those who thus loyally serve their Queen and Country.

## THE MAZAGON COAL DEPOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the fire, which took place last night at Mazagon, immediately behind the Port Trust Work-shops, among a heap of coals lying there, would it not be possible for the authorities concerned to have the coal removed thence to some other open place? Besides the danger to which the neighbouring residents are exposed by the possibility of frequent fires among the coal through combustion, they are greatly inconvenienced by the coal dust which keeps flying about the place and into the houses, especially when there is a sharp breeze blowing. There are several European families residing about the locality, who would thank the authorities concerned if they would take steps to rid them of this coal nuisance.

Yours, &c.,

RESIDENT.

March 16.

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on Saturday Mr. Latham Hamilton was elected a Steward, *vice* Mr. Lawrie Johnstone, whose term of office has expired. Mr. Justice Macpherson was re-elected president, a post in which he enjoys universal popularity.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEWART, C. B., Commanding in Burma, and Brigadier-General Gossett, Commanding the Mandalay District, arrived at Sadon on Monday; Colonel Bird, A. A. G., Burma; Major Sewell, A. A. G., Mandalay; and Captain Lye, R. I. M. accompanying them. The General inspected the fort and will decide on the future movements of the troops.

THE North Eastern Column are now marching to Kazu to complete the settlement and exploration of the country originally allotted to them, which will probably be completed by the end of March. The Kachins estimate their losses at between eighty and a hundred since our arrival.

ACTING on information received that Namuku, a village five miles south east of Sadon, was strongly stockaded and formed a rendezvous for the Kachins, a combined party, 250 strong, with two mountain guns, of the North Eastern and Irrawaddy columns, marched on the 26th ultimo for that place. As the main body, with two guns, approached the first stockade—there being fourteen in all—the enemy opened fire at a distance of 800 yards. The guns then fired two shots and the infantry a few volleys, on which the Kachins vacated their defences and retreated precipitately. Meanwhile a party of Gurkhas, which had been sent on in advance and had managed unperceived to work round almost the last of their stockades, in which they had about fifty men, fired into them, before they were discovered. Eight of the enemy were killed and many wounded. Five of our men were wounded, one severely. After a tour of five days the column returned to Sadon. We touched the Burma-Chinese frontier at the summit of a gorge approaching the Chinese town of Sansi, at an elevation of nine thousand feet.

MR. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, delivered judgment in the action brought against the Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore for defamation by Messrs. Nunes and DeMonte. Mr. Cooper said that in the view of the accused the events mentioned in the first paragraph of the alleged libellous pastoral letter were certainly scandalous, namely, as to the resolution passed regarding the dismissal of the Vicar, the direct insult to the Bishop by the complainant Nunes at the meeting of 10th May, the suggestion made on 12th July of opening the safe, the calling in of the police to keep the peace, election of other wardens and administrators, the accused contending that they were not properly or legally elected, the demands made by the complainant Nunes from the wardens, administrators, and from the Vicar for the books, accounts, and property of the church. Taking the view of the accused he was also quite justified in believing that the funds, as well as the church records, were in danger. That being so the accused was justified in publishing these imputations. It was quite true that the complainant Nunes has tried to take part forcibly in the administration of that church, and had done so in an improper and illegal manner. In the Bishop's view they were not legally elected, and there was a suggestion made to take the coffers of the church and to open the safe by force. Having decided that the events or occurrences referred to were true, that the accused was justified in publishing them, and in expressing his opinion of the conduct of the complainants in a public manner, and also as to the spiritual head of the diocese for the protection of his own interests and authority, as well as for the interests of the complainants they were published in good faith. The evidence of the complainants themselves admitted the Bishop had power to inflict canonical punishments, and there was no evidence that showed the Bishop had exceeded his powers or acted with malice in what he had done. His Worship, therefore, acquitted the accused.

THE experiment of relying solely upon the Frontier Police of Bengal and Assam to maintain order in Lushailand has apparently not proved altogether successful, observes a contemporary. The sepoys are mostly Gurkhas and are skilled in hill and jungle fighting, but their numbers are too small for the work they have to do. Thus whenever a rising takes place troops have to be sent from Assam and Bengal to hold the police posts while operations are being carried on against hostile chiefs. The Lushais know perfectly well the number of police that are located in the country at Lungleh, Changsil, Aijal, and smaller posts, and it is clear that they are not yet convinced of their own inability to attack detached parties with success. They have remained quiet enough this cold weather, probably in anticipation of some flying columns being on the move, but the affair at Lalbura's village shows that they are not yet thoroughly subdued. Mr. McCabe's party was attacked without serious provocation, for we believe he was only asking the village to supply coolie transport; and now the Mulien Pois, south of Aijal, seem to have made common cause with the malcontents further north.

THERE are no disturbances about Lungleh, whence Captain Shakespeare has gone out with a small column to effect a diversion, but there is no guarantee that the rising may not spread from clan to clan. Silchar is the nearest military post from which troops can move into the Lushai country, and thus the police may be said to be some eight or nine marches from their reinforcements. Unfortunately good communication can be kept up with Changsil and Aijol, to which the telegraph has been laid, and assistance can always be quickly summoned. If troops cannot be spared for garrison work in the Lushai Hills, the strength of the battalions of Frontier Police, both on the Cachar and Chittagong borders, should be raised to that of regular regiments. This would then allow of more columns being sent out, without the force at Lungleh or Aijal being left dangerously weak. A good deal yet remains to be done before the Lushais are brought completely under control and Mr. McCabe and Captain Shakespeare must have more men under their orders if they are to prevent outbreaks such as that now reported.

MR. C. WELLS, the Monte Carlo gambler, has met with a misfortune. He was the owner of a beautiful steam yacht lying at Liverpool, which the other day caught fire. The gorgeously furnished ball and music rooms were seriously damaged.

MR. LOCKWOOD, Q. C., made an application in the Divorce Court the week the mail left on behalf of Lady Susan Ramsay, formely Lady Connemara, in the case of Connemara *versus* Connemara. He asked Mr. Justice Butt to confirm the report of the Registrar upon the revision of the marriage settlement. There was no opposition and the order to confirm the report was granted.

MR. FOSTER, Treasurer of the United States, is coming to England to confer with Mr. Goschen on the possibility of an International Silver Congress. The *New York Herald* states that Great Britain has decided to join the United States, Germany, and France in summoning a Bimetallic Conference, on condition that the British representative shall not be required to pledge his Government in advance to abide by the decisions of the Conference. The statement requires confirmation.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY traffic earnings for week ending 5th March, were Rs. 9,90,620-1-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,17,921-10-5. Decrease, Rs. 27,301-9-5. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 5th March, 1892, Rs. 90,21,822-8-6. From 1st January, 1891, to 7th March, 1891, Rs. 94,25,615-11-4. Decrease, Rs. 4,03,793-2-10. Miles open for week ending 5th March, 1892, 1,525½ Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open for week ending 5th March, 1892, Rs. 649-6-6. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 667-4-4. Decrease Rs. 17-14-4.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for week endind 13th February were Rs. 8,442. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 6,654. Increase, Rs. 1,788. Receipts per mile for week ending 13th February 1892, Rs. 165-8-6. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 130-7-6. Increase, Rs. 35-1-0. Receipts from 1st January to 13th February 1892, Rs. 48,217. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 47,802. Decrease, Rs. 365.

## BISHOP MYLNE ON EXAMINATIONS.

ON Monday evening, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union on "Examinations and how to deal with them. Professor Sharp occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of students, and ladies and gentlemen.

The Lord Bishop said the subject was a very unambitious one to bring before them that evening; but one he thought which might claim the title of being practical. In fact, he thought, he might tell them one of the reasons why he chose it. It was because it being a practical subject, he hoped it would fill the room, and his expectations had not been disappointed. He said he would treat the subject before them in two large divisions. He first intended to deal with the subject of examination in general, and, secondly, with the practical part, namely, how to work up books and subjects for the examination and how to deal with the papers when they had got it on the table before them. Examinations were looked upon in different lights by different people; and those lights had suggested different headings by which he (the speaker) might treat them. A year or two ago, a controversy was held in the *Nineteenth Century* on the whole subject of examinations and their relation to education, and he believed that those who first started the subject regarded the examinations as a premium upon cramming and a hindrance to all real education, that they tied the hands of professors and encouraged a much less desirable class of teachers. That suggested to him the subject of abuses of the examinations. On the other hand he found they were regarded by some as a scourge for the backs of unwilling and uninterested students and be it said, with bated breath in that room, for the backs of inefficient teachers. (Laughter and applause.) And again as being a protection to Government and all employers of intellectual labour against jobbery and inefficiency, and in that light comparing those views with those he spoke of before, he would have a few words to say about the necessary evils of examination. There was another light in which examinations were sometimes regarded, namely, of being a trial, he would not say of brains, but of acuteness between those who exacted a certain standard on one side, and those who had not much thought of coming up to it on the other side, but thought anything fair by which the desired certificate might be obtained. That suggested the morality of the examinations. Lastly, the light in which he regarded it himself in a properly-organised scheme of education, they filled a place—a most important place—and served both the teachers and the learners as the most efficient means of ascertaining what was the practical value of their work, and enabled people to bring their knowledge into form in the way in which it would probably be most useful in after life, and to learn that first lesson of the really-educated man "the difference between the things I know, the things I have a smattering of, and the things I am ignorant of." That was the highest use of examination. Speaking on the heads he had indicated, the Lord Bishop said, first of all examinations were regarded as a hindrance to legitimate education, and a premium to cram and shallowness. That was so because they would find a man fully and accurately informed about a certain period of history as could be; but that he knew very little about the period which led up to the one he had studied, and the period afterwards which was most profoundly influenced by the one he had paid attention to. It was, therefore, true that education might be sacrificed to examinations, and that men might be reduced to mechanical grinders out of answers rather than trained and educated men. Speaking of the examinations being a necessary evil, the lecturer said that, unhappily, in their schools and colleges they were not dealing with an ideal state of things, for every professor knew that he had not before him a class of students, every one of whom was solely for the sake of the subject itself interested in acquiring it in the broadest and most thoroughly systematic way. The professor knew that a considerable number were simply present because their fathers rightly considered that a liberal education was the best thing to give to their sons, whilst if it had been left to the latter, no doubt, they would not have been in the lecture room at all. It was, therefore, desirable that a certain stimulus should be applied to their study, and some essential power brought to bear on them. Not only were the students sometimes a little short of the ideal; but even professors and universities had been known at some period of their career to have ceased to set any ideal before them at all. That examinations were certainly an evil; but they were a necessary evil. He thought for the protection of the interests of education in the Universities, it was necessary that the work should be put to some real test. The morality of examinations was his third point. There was a good deal of temptation where examination was the only avenue for employment to regard an examination just in the same way as a Neopolitan regarded a business transaction as a fair competition between one side and the other which could exhibit the largest amount of acuteness without the smallest scruples as to whether the means employed were fair or unfair. He supposed there never was a system of examination in which evils did not creep; but what he did believe was that it lay with the young men themselves, and not with examiners, professors, or lecturers, or Government to put an end to evils of that kind. Those students who were still at the University had it in their power, and if they made it felt around them, that they regarded unfairness as not only lying, but a specially mean form of lying, and if they set before them the conviction that a man must keep a conscience in his dealings with Government or any public body just as much as he was bound to keep a conscience in his dealings with his own friends, and if they set their face against everything which was of the nature of unfairness, they would secure a high standard of honour in those things. (Applause.) He was glad to find those sentiments approved by the students. The Lord Bishop then went on to deal with that portion of his lecture which would be of practical value to the students. He indicated to them the way in which they should deal with examination papers when they had them before them, and the best means by which a thorough and reliable knowledge of what they had attempted to learn might be obtained. If they marshalled up their knowledge, he said, they would quickly find out its weak and its strong points, and get it into a thoroughly systematic form. The best method of marshalling their knowledge, so that it would be of use to them at the time of the examination, was not to begin by learning the "crib" by heart. They must not simply have in their heads sombody else's words, but must have grappled with the subject and tried to make it their own, and he knew only one way, and that was to test themselves at every step by getting their know ledge into words and forms of their own. They should never work without a note-book and a pencil beside them. If they had to read a large book of course, the work of analysing would be formidable; but he did not know a better way of getting the contents of a book into the head than to make copious notes with their own forms of words, and not those of the professor or author. If they had it only in the professor or author's form, it might be in extremely good shape in their note-book, but they would find it was not in a much more important place—their heads. In dealing with examination papers the lecturer advised the students to spend ten minutes or a quarter of an hour in looking over the questions and thus get accustomed to them, and find out those they would attempt to answer, and those they would not attempt. They could not have a better piece of knowledge than that. They should then divide the remaining time among those questions they would answer, and not attempt to answer one or two question with great prolixity and have to write at the end of their paper "no more time." (Laughter.) He also impressed upon the students the necessity of comprehending the method of the question and how they played into each other; for nothing, he said, appealed to an examiner's sympathies more than the fact that he discovered the student knew what he was writing about, that he dealt with his answers systematically, and had not got only a notion of answering the questions, but a scheme in his mind. He also advised the student to be concise in their answers and not use reams of foolscap when a piece of note paper would do; to be careful in their selection of words and not put down the first thing that rushed into their mind. In summing up the practical advice he had given them how to deal with the work before entering and when in the examination room, he concluded by advising students to work for the subject and not for the examination, to get their knowledge in their own form, and to constantly bring their notes and analysis back to the author and see if they expressed his meaning. When in the examination room, they must spend some little time in mastering the questions, marshalling them to see how one question suggested another, to eliminate what they did not intend to attempt, to get some idea of what average length of time they could give to each question which they intended to attempt, to pick out those questions into which they could throw their whole strength, and above all things, to make quite sure that they were not putting down what was not expected of them. If they worked on those lines, and did not succeed in the examination, it would not be because of luck; but if they had it in them they would succeed. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks having been passed to the lecturer, the proceedings terminated.

## THE LADY REAY NURSES' FUND.

CIRCULARS are now being sent round inviting public assistance for that charitable scheme to be known as the Lady Reay Nurses' Fund, for helping poor women of Bombay, and encouraging them to attend the hospitals provided for them. The scheme has already been submitted to his Excellency and Lady Harris, and has received their approval and sympathy, as well as kind promise of assistance. Before entering on the arduous and often disappointing task of collecting subscriptions for this scheme, the Lady Reay Nursing Institution, from which the circulars emanate have thought it advisable to lay the matter before several well-known charitable gentlemen of large means, in the hope that on hearing of this opportunity of doing a good work, some one might come forward and give his own name to the proposed charity. It is a veritable "Friend in Need" they desire to provide for the suffering and helpless, and this title, it is proposed, the charity, shall be given. Should the diplomaed midwife be an European, the cost per mensem would be Rs. 100, *i. e.*, salary Rs. 70; and uniform, board, and washing Rs. 30; the cost of a trained native midwife would be, *i. e.*, salary, Rs. 30; uniform, board and washing, Rs. 20; —total Rs. 50. In the first case a sum of about Rs. 30,000 would be needed, for interest at 4 per cent. In the second case a sum of about Rs. 15,000. Sir Dinshaw Petit has generously promised Rs. 500, should the necessary funds be raised by subscription. Urgent appeals being constantly made for help in desperate cases to the Nursing Institution of the J. J. Hospital, it has been suggested that the addition of a diplomaed midwife who could be sent to such cases would be a most valuable as well as benevolent addition to the institution. The idea is not to encourage the poor to expect gratuitous medical assistance at their own homes, but, through timely help of skilled hands, to encourage the ignorant poor to bring their sick and suffering women to the hospital for treatment. This visiting midwife would not be sent to attend any ordinary case, which could and should be brought to the hospital; but she would be sent in answer to the often heart-rending appeals for help to some poor woman, too ill to be moved, perhaps dying from the unskilful treatment of ignorant *dais*. The object would be, in the first instance, to give any relief possible; and, secondly, to induce the family to remove the sufferer to the hospital for further care and treatment as soon as removal should be possible. It is to be hoped that the superior skill of a trained midwife will encourage the timid to enter the hospital, which many in their ignorance dread, and be saved from the great sufferings many poor women now submit to, rather than go to hospital. In addition to this, it is much desired that scholarships should be furnished in connection with the Jamsetji, Motlibai, and Petit Hospitals for the training of the women of this country in nursing in all its branches. The training school, which was founded by Lady Reay, and which bears her name, "The Lady Reay Nurse Training School," is now fairly established, but from want of funds for their support many eligible applicants have been refused.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AN ordinary meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. E. B. Carroll. There were also present:—Colonel Wilson, Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, K. N. Shroff, Muljee B. Barbhaya, A. M. Dharamsi, and Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Commissioner considered letter No. 28948, dated the 11th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding report from the Health Officer on the subject of the Arthur Road Hospital, and stating that, under Section 434 of the Municipal Act, he (the Commissioner) has authorized the opening of the hospital and also sanctioned the employment of the following establishment:—2 ward boys at Rs. 10 each, 1 ayah at Rs. 10, 1 cook at Rs. 11, 1 sweeper at Rs. 11½, 1 Police Ramosi at Rs. 11,—total Rs. 63½. Fitting up building Rs. 110; and providing dead stock for the hospital Rs. 400.

The letter was recorded.

TOWN SWEEPINGS.

Resolution of the Corporation, No. 13967, dated 10th instant, as under:—"That letter No. 27897, dated 26th February last, (on the subject of the acquisition of 185¼ acres of land at Chimbur for the deposit of town sweepings) be referred to the Standing Committee for report on all the questions raised in the letter."

The matter was referred to the Commissioner with a request to enter into negotiations with Government in respect of the acquisition of the land.

GHEE ADULTERATION.

A letter was placed before the Commissioner addressed to the Corporation by Noor Mahomed Gangjee complaining of the manufacture of tallow and the adulteration of ghee with tallow in Bombay. The letter was referred to the Commissioner for remark.

TANSA WATER.

The Commissioner stated that from the tests that had been made with the pipes and ducts of the Tansa Water-Works, he was glad to inform the Committee that they had not only succeeded in discharging the required 17 million gallons per day, but 21 million gallons.

There was no other business of interest.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain A. E. Jenkins, Rifle Brigade; Captain B. F. Holme and Lieutenant F. W. B. Dyne, East Kent Regiment; Lieutenats A. H. S. Hart, East Surrey Regiment; W. M. Wood and A. T. Kirkwood, Leinster Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Captain D. Granville, Warwickshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. H. S. Cullen, West Yorkshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalions—Captain A. G. Ferguson, Rifle Brigade.

THE posting of Captain A. H. Goles to the 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, has been cancelled.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains J. W. Malet and G. M. Harding, Northumberland Fusiliers; and between Captains F. C. Boehmer and C. L. Lynden-Bell, East Surrey Regiment.

CAPTAIN P. R. MOCKLER, Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant E. L. Mosel, East Surrey Regiment, and Lieutenant A. Sheen, Scottish Borderers, remain at home on extended leave.

COLONEL E. SWINTON-SKINNER, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, will officiate as Judge Advocate-General in India, during the absence on leave of Colonel Sanderson. Colonel Prideaux will be temporarily transferred from the 7th to the 8th Circle, vice Skinner, and Colonel Sheppard from the 6th to the 7th Circle. Colonel A K. Macpherson will probably officiate as Assistant Judge Advocate-General in the 6th Circle.

MAJOR THE HON'BLE A. E. DELZELL, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Inspector of Gymnasia in Bengal, vice Colonel Alexander, about to vacate.

LIEUTENANT F. J. MOBERLY, 37th Dogras, and Lieutenant d'A. C. Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infantry, are appointed permanent Wing Officers in their respective regiments.

CAPTAIN M. A. KERR, 1-1st Gurkhas, has been appointed officiating 2nd-in-Command of the 43rd Gurkhas; and Lieutenant C. H. Clay, Adjutant.

## ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under the command of Captain H. S. Black, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi, which port she left on the 14th instant. She has brought the 12th Bombay Native Infantry and details. The following are the names of officers, &c. Lieut.-Col W. J. Morse, Major and Mrs. H. B. Ternan, Captain G. S. Hogge, Captain and Mrs. J. M. Ransan and child, Lieut H. G. Walker, Lieut R. P. C. Schneider, Surgeon-Major H. B. Briggs, 15 native officers, 568 men, rank and file, and 83 followers of 12th Bombay Native Infantry. Mrs. and Miss Boyce Combe, Vet-Surgeon and Mrs. Larnden and child, Major and Mrs. Fitzherbert and child, District Staff, Lieut Leader, Middlesex Regiment, Lieut Holbrook, Gloucester Regiment, Band Master Millman, wife and child, Royal Fusiliers Assist, Apothecary Greahy, Medical Department, Quarter-Master Sergeant Duncan, wife and 6 children, R. E., SergttMajor H. Webb, Unattached List, 2 women, Commissariat Department, 54 European details, 7 wives, 6 children, 12 native details, 14 followers, 2 women and one child. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout.

## OPENING OF NEW HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR on Tuesday afternoon opened the new Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospital for Women and Children, the Bai Motlibai Obstetric Hospital and the Lalloobhoy Dispensary for Women and Children. All these buildings are situated on the same ground where once stood that very ancient building, called the "Parsonage," near the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. There was a very large attendance of both Europeans and Natives, and amongst those present were:—Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott, Dr. and Mrs. Hatch, Surgeon Crimmin V. C., Colonel Wilson, Dr. Dimmock, Dr. Maconachie, Dr. Collie, Mrs. Dr. Pechey-Phipson, Mr. John Adams, Professor Hathornthwaite, the Rev. T. H. Greig, the Rev. J. H. Lord, Mr. John Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Carstensen, Mr. Leask, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. F. English, Mr. T. Lee, Mr. Brewin, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., H. H. Aga Junghishah, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadur P. H. Dustoor, Dr. De Gama, Dr. De Cunha, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. R. N. Bahadhurjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Messrs. Framji Dinshaw Petit, Nowrosjee Maneckjee Wadia, Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy, Kursondas Chabuldas, N. N. Wadia, S. S. Bengallee, K. N. Kabrajee, Luximon Singh, Harkisondas Narrotamdas, Rustomjee C. Cama, D. R. Chichgar, Jamsetjee Wadia, B. N. Servai, Rao Bahadur Yeshwant M. Kelkar and many others.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, who were attended by Captain Nuttall, A.-D.-C., were, on their arrival, received by Surgeon-General Pinkerton, the Principal and Professors of the Grant Medical College and the Medical Staff of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. They were conducted to a dais in a large gaily-decorated shamiana, where the guests had assembled, while H. E. the Governor's Band, which was in attendance, played "God Save the Queen." All being seated, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, on behalf of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., read and presented the following address to his Excellency:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The initiation and rise of this institution, which your Excellency has kindly consented to inaugurate this day, owe their origin, as stated by me on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of this institution in January, 1890, to your worthy predecessor, Lord Reay, whose solicitude for the welfare of the suffering poor of this city is well known, and to Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit, who having expressed to me a desire for the establishment of such an institution, it gave me great pleasure to accede to that wish. I think it is the imperative duty of men to do something towards the alleviation of physical pain and sufferings of the gentler sex, who, in the hours of our sickness and ill-heath, by their gentler ministrations contribute largely towards our ease and comfort, and towards the diminution of our sufferings. When we look around us and see these noble edifices (devoted to the purposes of restoring lost health and ministering to the comforts of persons afflicted with various diseases), reared by the munificence of distinguished philanthropists of a by-gone generation, as the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and others, the question forces itself, Where is the necessity of adding one more to those already in existence? I may be permitted to explain that some field of operation should be found for a number of those young Lady Doctors who gain their diplomas every year, and who, I trust, will find a sphere of usefulness for the exercise of their profession in this hospital. The growing requirements of this rising city also render the establishment of an institution like the present a matter of great necessity; the space, the accommodation, and appliances of other hospitals (being devoted to general purposes) not being sufficient for the purpose of rendering efficient medical aid to women and children, as would be given in an hospital exclusively devoted to their requirements. Notwithstanding the many calls on your Excellency's time, you have been good enough to accede to my request to favour us by your presence and that of Lady Harris, whose graceful presence here to-day lends additional *eclat* to the occasion, for which I sincerely thank your Excellency. With these few remarks, I request your Excellency to declare open the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospital for Women and Children.

Mr. N. M. Wadia then read and presented the following address:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is now three years since we met here to inaugurate the laying of the foundation-stone of this hospital by our late esteemed Governor, Lord Reay. We are to-day assembled to perform the opening ceremony under the auspices of his Excellency Lord Harris. I feel sure that it will afford much pleasure to both Lord Reay, as well as his noble and charitably-disposed consort, to learn that the good work they were chiefly instrumental in suggesting has arrived at completion, and will shortly commence its career of usefulness. Whilst cordially acknowledging the kind assistance rendered by the predecessor of your Excellency, I have much pleasure in availing myself of this opportunity of publicly thanking your Excellency, and the Government of Bombay, for the trouble they have taken to place the hospital in an efficient condition to afford relief to those who may have occasion to seek it at a critical

presence here to-day, and to respectfully request you to declare the Dwarkadas Lalubhai Dispensary for Women and Children open.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can well imagine what pleasure it would have given Lord Reay to have been present here this afternoon, knowing as I do the very great trouble he took in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the very complicated negotiations which preceded the final decision that these magnificient buildings should be raised here. But whilst he, so far as Government are concerned, deserved all credit for the part which Government has taken in bringing these efforts of private individuals and of Government to a happy conclusion, I am thankful that the quality of congratulations is not only confined to such as have borne the heat and burden of the day, but that it is possible for myself, who have had very little to do, and possible for you, who are onlookers, to join with those who have worked for this most desirable end, in the most sincere and heartfelt congratulations and thanks to those who have been the prime movers, and to whom we owe an immense debt of gratitude, for these magnificent buildings. (Applause.) I observe, in every address that has been presented, I have been the fortunate recipient of thanks for my presence here to-day, but I feel, and I know you feel, that the halo of brightness rests really upon those charitably-disposed gentlemen, and the Lady Motlibai —who is not present—for the magnificent gifts that the City of Bombay has become possessed of to-day ; and that the thanks of many outside of this compound who in the future will benefit by these buildings, are most sincerely theirs. (Applause.) While we may sincerely trust, while we might all fairly wish that these buildings might never be occupied—if we could only hope that suffering would never more exist in this world—we may trust that there will be many who in the future will benefit by the advantages that they offer to suffering womanhood, and that from their hearts and lips will pour forth blessings upon those who have so generously contributed to the erection of these buildings. Ladies and gentlemen, figures are dry matter for a congratulatory and dedicatory speech ; but, I think, I should fail in the grateful task imposed upon me to-day if I omitted to place on record some idea of the magnitude of the gift of which the City of Bombay and its inhabitants have become the possessors. The value of the gift of the Lady Motlibai to her poor sisters in Bombay cannot be put at much less than three lakhs of rupees. (Applause.) Sir Dinshaw's addition to the benefits he has so generously showered upon Bombay at much under one and a half lakhs of rupees, and Mr. Dwarkadas has supplemented these valuable buildings with that most useful dispensary, at a cost of at least Rs. 10,000. (Applause.) Therefore, we may say that about four and a half lakhs of rupees of donations have been added to the grand institution in front of you, which bears the name of our respected fellow-townsman Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. (Applause.) I think we may reasonably hope that the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Obstetric Ward which has up to now done such beneficent and useful work for suffering womanhood will in the future be used, if not exactly for the same purpose, at the same time for the distribution of benefits to poor women. We can imagine, as I have already said, how in the future blessings will be bestowed on those who have contributed so largely to the greater comfort of those who have to seek those buildings ; and I can imagine that that the Lady Motlibai and those gentlemen on the platform can have no greater reward for their generosity and charity than the gratitude that is theirs for work well done on behalf of their fellow-citizens. It seems to me that the greatest reward we can have in this world is that we have utilised those gifts that have come down to us for the benefit of our fellow-men and women. There is another contributor to these buildings, or rather the accompaniment, without which they could scarcely be used, who should not be forgotten, though he sometimes is ; I mean the humble tax-payer. This interesting ceremony illustrates the advantage of a cordial co-operation between the tax-payer and the private benefactor, whereby the general community benefits. The actual contribution that the tax-payer has given in land may be put at about one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, and the cost of extra establishments, medicines, diets, repairs, and other miscellaneous expenses of that kind, but not including the professional value of the skilled medical attendance, will be some Rs. 27,000, a year. If you calculate this at twenty-five years' purchase, and add the value of the land given, you will find that the retiring tax-payer is also a very generous contributor to these buildings. I think, therefore, amidst our congratulations we may fairly add some to the community which so largely benefits by the cordial co-operation between private individuals and the tax-payre that has produced these beneficient and magnificient works. I have also been asked to point out to the charitably-disposed that in many ways small necessaries are required at sudden notice, or perhaps without any notice at all, which cannot be obtained quickly through the ordinary channels of an official establishment, and that there is a very real need for an endowment fund for these hospitals. The European General Hospital has such a fund, entitled the European General Hospital Endowment Fund ; and if one could be raised in the case of these new hospitals it would be one for sick women and children. I must not be misunderstood ; I am not referring to another fund which has been recently started for the provisions of midwives for the poor women in the town who, owing to stress of circumstances, are in sore need of such help, but who are unable to get into the hospitals. This is a terribly urgent need. I know the fund has been started, and I know some, not very far from me now, have already contributed to it ; and I trust it will go on prospering. But what I am specially referring to is an endowment fund for these hospitals for the purchase of little luxuries and necessaries which cannot be obtained suddenly through the ordinary routine, but which are really necessary and often urgently so. I have been asked to mention this in case any of those charitably-disposed may feel inclined to support such a fund in connection with these hospitals. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think I need not detain you any longer, although I might have detained you at very considerable length if I had thought it necessary to explain to you the very complicated negotiations that had to be entered into before it was possible to contemplate the erection of these buildings ; but fortunately Government has been supported by the long-suffering patient, as well as by the generosity of the Lady Motlibai, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. Dwarkadas. They have waited for a long time to see those buildings raised, and I am happy to be able to convey to them the congratulations of all present on the fact that we now see them actually existing. I am sure, on your behalf, and on behalf of the City of Bombay, and especially of those poor women who will eventually benefit by these buildings, I am entitled to convey to the Lady Motlibai, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. Dwarkadas, our and their most sincere and heartfelt thanks for their generosity. (Loud Applause.)

H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris were then conducted to the different buildings, the doors of each of which his Excellency opened with a silver key, and declared the institutions open.

THE BAI MOTLIBAI OBSTETRIC HOSPITAL.

It was in the month of April 1888, that Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, son of the donor, approached Government with his mother's proposal to give this hospital. And the gift was a remarkable one in this respect. Many donations of splendid and useful buildings had been made to Government prior to that, but there had always been attached to them the condition that Government should give a site. Bai Motlibai not only erected the building, but transferred to Government her own land for a site. Accordingly in June the same year rough plans were asked for, and six months later Mr. Adams, the Government architect, produced a very ornamental design. It was not, however, till the 9th of March 1889, that Lord Reay laid the foundation-stone. The motive which prompted Bai Motlibai to make so very handsome a gift, was that, although certain benevolent and philanthropic gentlemen had, before her, provided institutions similar to hers, she found the demand on them was so great that another such was much needed ; but while she was desirous that the benefit to be derived from the Hospital should not be confined to any particular class or creed, she thought it proper to make one condition in the gift, and that was that a certain proportion of the beds should be reserved for members of the Parsee community, which condition Government saw fit to accede to, and the building was accordingly planned to give effect to the stipulation. The building now erected is ornate in design, suiting that of the surrounding buildings, and is 163 feet in length by 48 feet in breadth. By a stately porch in front, entrance is gained to the stair-case hall when it is found the general plan is similar to that of the Cama Hospital designed by Mr. Murzban. On either side of the entrance hall stretch verandahs, doors from which lead into four wards affording accommodation for ten beds. At the north end is an operating room. In the rear are nurses' quarters, consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, and bath-room, the out-offices containing dispensary, drug-room and servants' quarters. The first floor is similarly planned, there being four wards capable of holding ten beds, making a total accommodation for twenty patients in the whole hospital. In addition to that there is another operating room, surgeon's private room, and rooms for two nurses. Right in the middle of the building there is a second floor, providing accommodation for resident medical officer, consisting of a sitting-room, dining-room, bed-room and bath-room. Along with the site, Bai Motlibai presented a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 ; but the estimated cost is only Rs. 1,20,000. The contractor, Mr. Mugun Cooverjee, had done his work well, every detail in the plan being adhered to, and the sanitary arrangements carefully carried out.

THE SIR DINSHAW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The history of the founding of this building is interesting, and was suggested out of consideration for native women who, on account of the purdah custom, preferred to suffer protracted illness to being treated by male doctors. This being so, Mr. Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., and some other leading citizens, thought of bringing out lady doctors by raising a fund for them, and thus Dr. Pechey-Phipson was first brought out. However, owing to the heavy fees necessarily charged, only the wealthy people could get any advantage from the attendance of lady doctors, for, although the middle and poorer classes were anxious to procure the services of lady doctors, they could not afford to pay for them. Sir Dinshaw, therefore, thinking over the matter himself, considered that if a college could be established for the education of native female doctors, poor people might be able to get the benefit of female medical aid at moderate fees, while dispensaries for women might be opened with female doctors in charge. Then, just as Sir Dinshaw was considering how this might be done, a scheme was brought forward by Lady Reay, whereby such an institution might be established with money which she proposed to raise by public subscription. Sir Dinshaw, with characteristic liberality, in order to avoid the necessity of asking subscriptions, offered Government Rs. 50,000. However, it was soon found that in order to equip and maintain such a college, a very much larger sum would be required, and so Sir Dinshaw increased his offer to one lakh and a quarter. But even that sum was insufficient to enable Government to carry out the scheme. Subsequently Sir Dinshaw was asked by Government if he would not be willing to devote that sum towards the founding of a Lying-in-Asylum. To that the benevolent Baronet at once, and willingly, agreed. However, as the land which had been selected for the site belonged to Bai Motlibai, that lady, not to be outdone in generosity, gave the site gratis, together with Rs. 1,50,000, the result being the Bai Motlibai Hospital already referred to ; and Sir Dinshaw was again requested to keep his money pending its need for some other charitable object. One was not long in turning up in the want that was found for an hospital for women and children, and for that Sir Dinshaw readily gave his handsome donation, expressing the pleasure it would give him and his wife the late Lady Sakarbai in helping to alleviate the sufferings of the poor classes of women and of helpless children, while it would, moreover, afford a field for physicians and students of the Grant Medical College for the special study of diseases of women and children, a want which had long been felt in connection with medical education in Bombay. The hospital, which has been designed by Mr. Adams, is 127 feet in length by 48 feet in width, while the internal arrangements are similar in almost every respect to the Motlibai Hospital. On either side of the main entrance, verandahs lead into wards capable of holding twenty beds on the ground floor and sixteen on the upper floor. One difference between this and the Bai Motlibai is that here there is only one operating room, while in the latter there are two: and another difference is that there is no second floor. In the Bai Motlibai Hospital this portion is used as quarters for the resident medical officer, but as two officers are not required the upper floor in the Sir Dinshaw Hospital can be dispensed with. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,10,000.

THE DWARKADAS LALUBHAI DISPENSARY.

A less important, but still very necessary establishment, is the Dwarkadas Lalubhai Dispensary, which is at the south east corner of the ground whereon stands the Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospitals. The building, which is 45 feet long by 30 feet broad, has a corridor on the west and south sides, from which entrance is gained to a receiving room, dispensary, and prescriping room. The building was designed by Mr. John Adams, and is being erected by Mr. Fakirjee Dinshaw, under the superintendence of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.

Having been conducted through the various buildings Lady Harris departed, while his Excellency returned to the dais.

Surgeon-General Pinkerton, in proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, for so kindly coming here to-day to perform the functions which we have just seen completed. I am sure you will all agree with me that two such magnificent hospitals and dispensary deserve to be opened with becoming ceremony. Such gifts deserve all honour, and the opening ceremony has been only honoured by their Excellencies to-day. During the past few years the Government of Bombay has done great things for the sick and for the hospitals of this Presidency. It may interest you to know that, besides these beautiful buildings just opened by his Excellency, there have been many other similar institutions added to this Presidency within the last few years. We have had a new hospital built at Bijapur, another at Nagar, called the Ripon Hospital, another at Nassik, called the Lord Harris Hospital, and these two beautiful hospitals here ; and at the present moment there is another very fine hospital being built in Bombay to be named the St. George's Hospital, at present known as the European General Hospital. There is also a European General Hospital being built in Aden ; and besides these there is in contemplation the building of a new Lunatic Asylum for Bombay City. In addition, twenty-four dispensaries have recently been added to the list in the Bombay Presidency. I have been many years connected with hospitals in this Presidency, and as was stated at the opening of the Petit Laboratory, the last two Governors of Bombay have done more for hospitals in the Presidency than all the other Governors during the thirty-four years I have been in the service, and I am proud and grateful to acknowledge the same spirit in our present Governor Lord Harris. (Applause.) I need not take up your time any longer, but simply ask you to accord a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies for coming here to-day. (Applause.)

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. Grey seconded the motion, which was enthusiastically carried.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I fear I must apologise for Lady Harris's somewhat unexpected departure, but the fact is we both recognise that our part in to-day's ceremony has been so slight that we overlooked the fact that the agenda paper contained a vote of thanks to ourselves. I am quite sure, however, that her Ladyship will be extremely grateful when I tell her this vote of thanks has been passed. I need hardly say if the Government of Bombay has, as Surgeon-General Pinkerton has told you, managed to find money to enlarge those buildings which are of such immense benefit to the suffering poor of this Presidency, if Government has been able to find in the past those funds, there is every reason for every one in all parts of the community to be glad that the finances of the Presidency have been so husbanded as to admit of a fair proportion being spent upon such buildings, but while I should be slow to disregard the fact that Government has done all it can, it is impossible for me to ignore this much more important fact that Government could not have done one half of what it has done if it had not been for the public spiritedness of the citizens of the City of Bombay and the Presidency. (Applause.) And it is to them to whom thanks are really due. Government is always ready to back up as well as it can by the provision of maintenance charges the large donations which are made by our wealthy fellow-citizens. The difficulty with the Government is generally in finding a large capital sum, because it is living on an income carefully calculated to meet the annual requirements, and to find a large capital sum out of an income of that kind is very difficult; but we are helped, as in this Presidency, by the enormous sums which have been put down in the last 40 or 50 years, by private donors. Where Government is assisted by these large sums, it is a comparatively easy task for Government to come in with the aid it is able to give by finding the maintenance charges. As I have already pointed out, it is a happy combination of circumstances that this co-operation has existed and continues to exist in this Presidency ; and we may heartily congratulate ourselves that there is this good feeling between Government and those who are able to give large sums for these generous purposes. We may heartily congratulate ourselves that there is this good feeling, because we know it is our fellow-citizens and your country-women who benefit by it. I need hardly say I am extremely grateful to you for the vote of thanks, while at the same time I recognise the part I have performed is a simple and very humble one ; but I shall always remember, when I look back upon my time spent in Bombay, that one of the pleasantest incidents was that I had the honour of opening these magnificent buildings, and of personally thanking the donors for their great generosity. (Loud applause.)

The assembly then dispersed, the Governor's band playing "God save the Queen" as his Excellency departed.

## THE REPORTS OF THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Defective reporting is an evil not confined to the Bombay Corporation ; it is felt on every occasion of public importance. Had it not been for the enterprize of the two Bombay papers, we should have had no reports of the speeches of public men, and the proceedings of public bodies. The Land Indebtedness Commission is holding its sittings here, and taking very important evidence, upon the correct reporting of which depends the decision of a very important administrative problem. But the arrangements for reporting are very defective. The record of evidence means the notes which some of the members take down. I have heard witnesses complain that important matter is often omitted, and the omission often makes the whole evidence defective. I read the report of my own evidence before the Commission, and I fully corroborate the complaints I refer to. The Government of Bombay could certainly have afforded to engage the services of a competent reporter from your able staff or that of your contemporary. I understand that the Commission did make a requisition for a competent reporter, but the requisition was not complied with. Heaven only knows why. The defective arrangements for reporting have told upon my evidence as they have upon the evidence of many others ; but, with your permission, I would make up what your summary of my evidence has left out.

To begin with I said to the Commissioners that I did not look upon the evil of indebtedness of the ryots as a local evil, and I did not, therefore, approve of any local remedies. The whole nation was suffering from poverty, and the disease was exhibiting itself in the weakest part of the national body. That this was so is borne out in the urgent request of provincial administrations for relief measures. The Commission itself was an eloquent demonstration of the urgent necessity of Governmental action. The appointment of the Commission of inquiry is an important concession to public opinion. We have been asking for an inquiry into the causes of our increasing poverty, and Government has been convinced of the justice of our demand so far as it refers to about 85 per cent. of the population. The poverty of artizans and manufacturers is a patent evil, requiring no inquiry. An evil so widespread and far-reaching cannot be removed without equally strong remedies, and I solicited the attention of the Commission to the system of land revenue. The revenue system was not the only cause of the ryots' indebtedness. There were besides that a few others. But these latter were, I think, beyond the control of Government and the people themselves must endeavour to remove them. In this latter class of causes I include the ignorance of the masses, to which I trace their improvident habits, their methods of living, and their spirit of mischievous contentedness. On being asked to suggest remedies I said that the rigidity of the revenue system must be given up and sufficient elasticity substituted for it ; payment in kind might well take the place of payment in coin. As to the causes within the control of the people themselves I said that the only effective means were to be found in education. I was pretty severely examined as to my statements about the defects in the revenue system, and I said that if I erred I erred in good company. In the words of Mr. Peile : "The system assumes that a tenant will be provident enough to make a good year cover a bad one ; but he is not, and so he goes to the sowcar and is ruined." The admission of the Government of India on this point is best stated by Mr. Cunningham in the statement of object and reasons of the Bill, which he prepared. He said, "The necessity of rendering this land revenue demand less rigid and of accommodating its incidence so as to fluctuate with the character of the season and the resources of the people has long been felt by many high revenue authorities, and has been frequently urged on the attention of the Government of India. Examples unhappily are not wanting in which the complete ruin of an agriculturist community is attributed by experienced judges, in no small degree, to the unbending character of the revenue demand enforced at a time when the agricultural misfortunes of the country rendered it impossible for the landowner to pay it without a ruinously exhaustive effort. Much of the agricultural indebtedness which prevails in many parts of the country is unquestionably owing to the necessity under which the landowner is placed of borrowing money on any terms to satisfy the Government demand."

When the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Bill came on for discussion the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab pointed out that it would have been more satisfactory if the Government of Bombay had told, before introducing that Bill, what measures they proposed to introduce to lighten the burdens upon the ryots. He was of opinion that "it would be desirable at the same time as measures of relief were afforded to the ryot from his creditors that the Government, who appeared also as a creditor of the ryot, should also take measures to lighten its own demand . . . . . by taking that assessment in some other way.

Dr. Pullen and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranade, than whom there can be no better supporters of the Act, also say the same thing.

Mr. Lely asked me if I did not think that the ryots would themselves raise difficulties to a payment in kind. I told him that I did not think they would raise difficulties ; for I know that the system of payment in kind still obtained in some parts of the Junagad State in Kathiawar, where, I know, on the authority of the Dewan Haridas Veharidas, the system is working very satisfactorily.

I was then asked to state what I had to say about the working of the Act itself. I told the Commission that the Act had failed to produce the expected results, and had led to evils which were, perhaps, worse than the evil which it sought to remedy. By the powers which the Act conferred upon the courts of going behind the bond, reducing the rate of interest and decreeing instalments, it had estranged the ryots from the sowcars and produced discontentment amongst the sowcars—a result which the Act specially wanted to avoid.

The Act may be said to have failed for another reason, *viz.*, that it precipitated the expropriation of land. I said that the supporters of the measure claimed, to the credit of the Act, the facts that (*a*) more land was now found to be under cultivation ; (*b*) Government assessment came in more easily ; (*c*) there were many money dealings between agriculturists themselves ; and (*d*) that excise revenue had increased. According to my view of the matter these four pieces of evidence condemned the Act more strongly than anything else. The first three are the results of the expropriation—land passing into the hands of the moneyed classes. Whether this change is to be welcomed or regretted is quite a different matter. From the point of view of the agriculturist this can never be a welcome change, because it makes the cultivator a worse slave of the money-lender and minimizes the chances of his ever becoming free from his clutches. In speaking of the third evil of the Act I pointed out to the Commission that it was a delusion. The figures were no doubt correct, but it cannot be forgotten that under the definition given to the word "agriculturist" anybody can be included under it, and the figures only showed that money dealings between statutory agriculturists had increased. The president of the Commission objected to my interpreting the word "agriculturist" in any other sense but that of a cultivator. As was only to be expected I bowed to the decision of the president then, and gave up the point. But I am in a position to say now that I was right, and the president and his colleagues wrong. The official report on the working of the Act for the year 1883 is my authority. I have also the authority of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade. He has used the word, and he most emphatically says that the word cannot mean anything else than a statutory agriculturist, and not a cultivator only.

It will thus appear that the figures in the report do not give any indication of the material condition of the ryots.

The fourth, "increase of excise revenue," is an item which will clearly show that if the sowcars have been robbed to enrich the ryots, these latter are spending their money in liquor, and perhaps out of gratitude to Government are swelling their revenue, first, through the moneyed classes, who have taken up their lands and, secondly, through the liquor contractors. That the kunbi spends more money every year is an emphatic commentary on their habits of prudence which Government assumes and practical experience denies to him. My observations on the general effects of the Act were these. I was then asked questions relating to specific provisions. My answers to these questions were in harmony with those given by many other witnesses, and I do not therefore reproduce them here.

I am very sorry to find that few witnesses have taken the trouble to go sufficiently deep into the matter. Most of the witnesses are either officials or sowcars. The ryots, the victims to the short-sighted policy of Government are nowhere. I am glad to read that Mr. Aston has assailed the Act on its weakest part. The Act has done no permanent good, nor is it expected to produce any permanent effect. It is this point in the inquiry that is of vital importance to us and too much cannot ever be said on this point. An indebted peasantry is not only a serious danger to the State ; it is no less dangerous to the society. I am extremely sorry to see that a very valuable opportunity offered by Government for the people to probe the disease to the bottom has been lost by our associations. It would not yet be too late for them to move. Their transcendental politics they can keep aside for a time. Both the Sarvajanik Sabha and the Presidency Association ought to make representations on the several important points of general importance. They can leave the judicial working of the Act to the care of the officials, taking care of the social and economic points themselves.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, March 14. M. B. NAMJOSI.

## SIR CHARLES DILKE ON INDIAN POLITICS.

ON February 22, under the auspices of the Tyneside Sunday Lecture Society, the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., lectured in the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle, on "Our duty in India." The theatre was crowded in all parts.

The laws in India, said Sir Charles, are excellent. Nothing could be better. We have given the people of India codes such as we do not ourselves possess and we have steadily improved the administration of justice and the prisons. But cases have to be decided the one way or the other, and another point of danger closely connected with that one which concerns the police is that witnesses are bought for money and that perjury prevails to so frightful an extent that many well-informed people think that in India half the people in prison are innocent men. Another weak point is the taxation, which is heavy, for the people as a rule are poor. Neither can it be reduced, for the Government is economical in all except military matters, and even in military matters is as economical as by our system we will let it be, considering the force kept up. If India were allowed the control of her own army—which ought to be, but possibly will not be done—money might be saved, and some saving would also be effected by the abolition of the separate governments of Madras and Bombay, which are maintained, I fear, for the sake of home government patronage and are rather a hindrance to the work of Indian government.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Referring to this subject the lecturer said :—On the other hand, by far the largest item in the Indian Budget, is military expenditure, and that, I fear cannot be very greatly reduced, because the military force kept up in India cannot be reduced.

Circumstances may indeed soon occur which may necessitate a permanent increase of the Indian army. The Russian empire has drawn steadily nearer and nearer to us in India. You have lately read how, on the Pamirs, our expeditions and their expeditions have actually passed each other, how our advance post of Cashmere troops under our officering have come up to the advance post of Russian Cossacks on the Steppes. This fact brings home to the people of this country for the first time the fact that Russia and India have become actual neighbours at one point. But it is not in the Pamirs that the main difficulty arises which may involve us in an actual increase in the Indian army. In the Pamirs the passes are very high, and the difficulties in the way of moving troops are immense, and although, in the event of a state of general war, there might be some trouble upon that frontier, yet it is not by that route that the main attack upon us could ever by any possibility be made. But to the west of India lies, as you know, Afghanistan ; and although Russia is now drawn, by the absorption of the khanates of Khokand and the absorption of the whole of the extreme northern steppe of Persia, until she has become the actual neighbour of Afghanistan, still the problem there is one not essentially different from that which, in his lectures, Mr. Cowen presented to you. We since 1880 have become pledged in very strong terms to the integrity of Afghanistan. Promises have repeatedly been made to the Ameer of Afghanistan that if he conforms to our advice—which he has done hitherto—we shall not allow his territories to be invaded. But there can be no doubt that in disputed successions to the Afghan throne, or in border quarrels, we might find ourselves involved in the necessity of maintaining under arms the promise we have made. The necessity of being prepared for the possible occupation of portions of that desolate country forces upon us the constant consideration of what army, of what size of army, we could place upon our extreme Indian frontier. We keep up in India a large force of native troops, but those native troops are not all of equally good material, and they cannot, as a whole, be counted upon to stand without the support of British troops in well-known proportions. We cannot place more than about sixty or seventy thousand men, native and white together, upon the extreme frontier of India and Afghanistan, and, of course, our nighbourhood to Russia, which is one of the great military powers of the Continent, must continue to give us deep anxiety. The numbers with which Russia could even pour upon our Indian frontier are at present regulated by transport difficulties. Her transport difficulties from her present frontier are even greater than ours would be, and we know from our previous experience in Afghanistan that these are great enough. But Russia is more likely to continue in future her policy of the past, and to draw nearer, step by step, at various times than to reach us by a sudden rush or advance. But I fear that no one who knows the condition of the military problem as it affects Afghanistan can hope for a reduction of our Indian forces, and I fear that in the course of time we must be prepared to anticipate the necessity for an increase. India, let us note in passing, pays her own expenses, yields us no tribute, except a small military tribute, but involves us in no charge.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Were it easy to raise in India taxes which were as little bad as taxes can be, said Sir Charles the educational provision might be easily improved, but as we levy a vast revenue from salt, which presses very heavily upon the people, and an almost equally large sum from opium, which has been condemned as a source of revenue by the House of Commons, and can only be looked up on as temporary, it is difficult to set about making increases of expenditure which by any means can be avoided.

The revenue from drink has also been condemned by the House of Commons, and the system is being altered, so that on this head also there may be in future a decrease of income. I have myself proposed the raising of revenue in India from tobacco, which is at present there untaxed, but cannot affect to believe that it would be possible to obtain from it the revenue which is drawn from these doubtful sources—opium, liquor, and salt. The Government admit that the increase in the excise revenue, at which such are their necessities, they cannot but be pleased—is partly caused by an increase of earnings among the town population, whose employment in manufactures is extending ; but they try to make out that it chiefly means the putting down of the sale of spirits illegally distilled. Ingenious as is their defence, the whole system has been condemned by a vote of the House of Commons, and it is impossible, I think, to deny that Mr. Cane had right upon his side in the action which he took and in which the House of Commons did but follow him. I have spoken of India as a poor country—and it is undoubtedly very poor in this sense—that the majority of the population habitually have not enough to eat. It may be said that from two-thirds to three-quarters of the population of India are partially starved throughout life. But, on the other hand, even among these very poor people, there is jewellery, real jewellery ; silver almost always, if not gold. And if you were to loot India, to plunder of precious stones and precious metals the houses and the persons of the people you would amass more actual treasure than by plundering this country. India imports more than she exports of silver, and so absorbs from the outside eleven millions worth sterling in a year.

BRITISH VS. NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Considering the ability which is at the service of our Government in India, Sir Charles thought one would be inclined to expect that our own administration would contrast favourably with that of the Native States.

It does, he continued, so far as most of them are concerned, for a good reason, which is that most of them are bad. But the best Native States govern their people more successfully than we govern the purely British parts of India. I do not mean for one moment to pretend that the Native States could be trusted not to misgovern their people if they stood entirely alone. Our presence at their side, our advice, our interference from time to time are essential. But provided we keep them straight in great things, prevent hideous waste of money upon unworthy objects, and gross cruelty, the Native States which enjoy the services of picked native statesmen, trained in our best schools, manage the detail of administration and ensure the comfort of their people better than we can. Mysore is a remarkable example of good Government. We for a long time governed that State ourselves, and it was thought by the enemies of this country that we should never hand it back to native rule. We kept our word, and we kept our word without drawback to the population. I say without drawback, because, while we govern a Native State, we do not govern it as a portion of our own territory. We keep up separate institutions. We employ natives more uniformly than they are employed under direct British rule. And when Mysore was handed back to native rule there was not that amount of change necessary which there would be if a British province were to be given over to native rule. Mysore was surrendered to native rule in 1881, and surrendered with a debt as well as with a tribute—an annual tribute to ourselves, and an annual payment for a famine loan which we had advanced. Our own officers bear testimony that, "since 1881, the province under native rule has been very rapidly recovering from the effects of the famine." This notion of a Representative Assembly, of which the members are appointed by the State, will strike you as strange. It was the Turkish system, introduced with a panegyric from Mr. Disraeli, you may remember, and much laughed at here. But apparently it is not unsuited to the circumstances of India, for our own Government has both practised it and has improved on it, and invented a plan in some parts of British India for electing municipalities by voters who themselves are first chosen by Government.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

Upon this subject the hon. gentleman said :—I myself, as I shall show you presently, am favourable to local elective institutions in India, but shall give you reasons why we must consider that that peninsula is still far from a period in its growth when Parliamentary institutions could be adopted for it as a whole. Cashmere is an example of a Native State in a very different condition from that of Mysore. As I for years had advocated the deposition of the Maharaja Cashmere for gross misgovernment—a misgovernment which had existed in the time of successive Maharajas since we first set one on the throne after the Sikh war—a bad candidate of a bad line—I cannot profess to be astonished that the step was virtually taken in the year 1888-9, though it has lately been explained away. There had been gross misgovernment ; our Resident had continually protested ; there was no control of the finances ; the pay of the State officials was in arrears, and undoubtedly in Cashmere our putting down of disorder and oppression will be a good thing for the people, as will our dismissal of the holders of sinecure office. It is not in these large respects that we fail. It is not in our intentions, but it is in the detailed particulars in which these intentions filter down to the mass of the cultivating population. And while I am on the one hand a firm believer in general British control, and would even tighten our hold upon the Native States, on the other hand I would make our own provinces more similar to the best Native States by leaving the internal government (except in tax-gathering) to the representatives of the native people.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Government think the average inhabitant of India is better off than he used to be. They point out that he consumes more salt and more luxuries than he used to ; and they show that he supports his old, his sick, his infirm, his priests, his mendicants, without any poor law or rate in aid, and by mere alms drawn chiefly from the very poorest portion of the population. But, then, so he always did. There is nothing new in that. The poorer the people in all countries, the more willing they are to pay for their religion, and to help those who are poorer than themselves. It is the case, however, that year by year India absorbs more silver, and the Government make out their case that, poor as the people are, they are less than they used to be.

DIFFICULTIES OF ADMINISTRATION.

To this branch of his subject the right hon. lecturer devoted considerable part of his remarks. He said:—

The fewness of the English in India is a subject of perpetual astonishment to our Russian and our French rivals. There is nothing which so much strikes either travellers or statisticians. Even with the troops the figures are small indeed. In Bengal, which is vastly more populous than the United States, there are only 10,500 British-born people of both sexes and all ages. One of the difficulties of our rule is that in many portions of the country the whole power is centralised in the hands of a British official who lives alone with a million or so of people, of whom he can pretend to have but little knowledge. If you take away the soldiers and the civil servants, the ladies' maids and governesses, the engine drivers and other railway men, the merchants of Calcutta and Bombay, and a few barristers, the chaplains and some missionaries, there are no English left except a few hundred tea and coffee planters, confined to limited portions of the country.

As far as we have gone, then, the facts which strike us are the enormous numbers of the Indian people, the difficulty of governing them caused by their differences of religion and of tongue and of social conditions and degree of civilisation, and the fewness of the English who try to do it. You will see that here are problems which, without in the least disparaging the importance of the Irish question, are larger and graver than those concerning Ireland, upon which we are too much inclined to concentrate our whole attention. The religion which most of us profess teaches us that all men are equal before God, and our constitution teaches us that all men are equal before the law. The vast majority of the people of India, while they are divided by the sharpest differences upon religion, entirely reject those ideas of social and political equality in which we have been brought up. Caste to them is everything, and even Mahomedanism in India—Mahomedanism which should be a religion wholly without caste—is affected by caste in India, so that it would hardly be recognised by a strict Mahomedan as being Mahomedanism at all. Caste in India constitutes a pure aristocracy, an aristocracy such as the old aristocracy of France, wholly different from what we call aristocracy among ourselves—that is to say, absolutely dissociated from wealth or power dependent solely upon hereditary descent. They are very different from ourselves, and we have to face that fact in all we do. The condition of women in India, absolutely shut up, away from education and from all part—except where they happen to be princesses by right of birth—in public or local affairs, however simple, constitutes another great difference between India and the Western world : as does that system of infant marriage which is so closely connected with the Zenana system. There are some who would cut these knots by saying: "If India is all that you tell us that it is the sooner we are out of it the better." But this is hardly practical. There is not the smallest chance that the people of this country will willingly give up India, nor is it for the advantage either of India or of the world at large that they should do so ; especially if they will try to rule India on lines which are more consistent with the habits of the people than those which we follow at the present time. There are many here in England who, without wishing that we should leave India, nevertheless doubt so greatly the expediency, in our own interest, of our being there that they are inclined to shut their eyes to Indian problems. I had them in view when in the title of this lecture of to-day I spoke of duty. Professor Seeley, for example, in his "Expansion of England," has written :—"It may be fairly questioned whether the possession of India does or even can increase our power or our security, while there is no doubt that it vastly increases our dangers." It seems somewhat in the words that follow, inclined to turn to colonial problems, because of these considerations. But it seems to me that we have no right to turn from these responsibilities in India greater because of the magnitude of the country and the density of its population and of the autocracy of the Government—infinitely greater than any which can face us in connexion with other portions of the empire. Men discuss the problem of imperial federation as though it affected only the United Kingdom and the colonies, forgetting that India is in population more than three-fourths of the whole empire, and in revenue altogether before the whole of the colonies put together. Professor Seeley has said in another passage, in a different portion of his book which deals specially with the Indian Empire, that "Our possession of India imposes upon us vast and almost intolerable responsibilities ;" and he quotes in this connexion the words of the Queen's Proclamation when she assumed the Government of India —"We held ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects." I used the word noble just now about our government of India as regards intention, and I repeat it in presence of these words, because I am able honestly to declare that as regards constant intention we have acted on these words. There exist probably no people not of our blood and speech who would have done the same. To say this is not to pretend that our government of India is perfect, that all its servants recognise our duties to the full, and that there is no room for improvement.

THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

Finally Sir Charles dealt with the congress. In so doing he remarked :—You all know that within the last few years there has been in India an annual National Congress, of which Dr. Spence Watson has written the best account. Its delegates are not thoroughly and completely representative of the whole population. But the fact that they are not and cannot be thoroughly representative ought not to make us shut our eyes to the wisdom of many of their demonds. These demands are put forward in moderate language and are in themselves not immoderate or for the most part unreasonable. They come mainly from those that we have trained in our own schools of thought. The National Congress does not ask for their political enfranchisement. It asks for the gradual introduction into the provincial institutions of the country which already exist of that elective principle which we have ourselves by governmental action introduced into the municipalities. In this I think the movement wise. To my mind British rule itself in India will be strengthened by widening its base by the development of municipal and other elective institutions and by the representation of these elective bodies upon provincial councils. I would accompany this gradual change by a continually increasing decentralisation of the Government, and a greater and greater trust of the localities and of the natives. To the central government must be committed the preservation of the interest of the religious against persecution by their neighbours. To the central government must be committed the due balance between the different portions of what we call one country—India, or rather between State and State comprised within that name. To the central government must be left the Imperial taxation of India for the purpose of Imperial defence and the keeping up of the army which from time to time is needed for that purpose ; but as regards all other matters it seems to me that a large share may be given to local feeling as displayed in the election of the representatives of localities to local bodies for local purposes.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—March 16.

Goldsmith, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 16.

Wilson, Brig-Surgn, Lt-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Karachi.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th March, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 6 p.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the same days, at 3-45 p.m.

2. There will be gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 7 a.m. to-day. Those who have not completed their drills are requested to attend.

3. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later. Those who have not put in their class are reminded that they must do so by the 31st inst.

4. On Saturday next, the 19th instant, the Corps will take part in the Brigade Parade, preparatory to

## SPORTING NOTES.

As was generally anticipated, the match between Lord Sheffield's team and New South Wales has ended favourably for the Englishmen, who from beginning to end maintained an advantage which finally gave them a substantial victory. The visitors scored a first innings of 414, to which their opponents replied with 244. On Tuesday, Feb. 23, in following on their innings, they succeeded in completing an inning of 210, to which Bannerman contributed 49 by most careful play; while Gregory, to whom the honours of the day fairly belong, carried out his bat for a magnificent innings of 93, only missing by a run or two the distinction of scoring a third individual innings of over a hundred in the same match. Beyond 14 from Callaway later in the innings there was no other noteworthy score. In his endeavour to secure an innings victory Dr. Grace put on no fewer than six bowlers, the most successful being Lohmann, who captured three wickets for 48; while the captain himself, with Attewell and Briggs, were responsible for two wickets apiece at a cost of 29, 38 and 45, respectively. The Englishmen, who were 41 runs behind, began their second innings with Messrs. Radcliffe and Stoddart. For a time runs came pretty freely; but eventually both were dismissed, and after Briggs had been somewhat easily disposed of, the required number of runs were gained and the Englishmen were left victorious by seven wickets. Mr. Radcliffe scored 18, Stoddart 17, Briggs 1, and Attewell (not out) 6.

Of course, sport has been a dead-letter for the last week, writes the sporting correspondent of the "World" in the issue of February 26, and not all the energy of our modern C.C.'s could fight against ten or more degrees of frost. After a plucky battle—and Mr. Hwfa Williams and Sergeant Walker both took a deal of beating—Sandown flung up the sponge; and Manchester, where an equally determined fighter of the elements is found in Mr. Mark Price, had to follow suit. What did they do, I wonder, say forty years ago, when there were 'old-fashioned winters,' and spirited lessees were probably not much inclined to spend money in sweeping courses and laying down hay and straw at the fences? Good old John Frail, if my memory serves, was one of the first of the old school who declared war against the weather, and he used to do some wonderful things at Shrewbury in his November meeting. He made us do some wonderful things too, I remember—things that we did not like. Twelve races a day—and a November day, please remember—was "un peu trop fait;" but we had to do it, and as Shrewsbury was a place much given to conviviality and the hearing of the chimes, not only at midnight but far into the morning some of us were hardly awake when the first saddling-bell rang.

But these are old memories. It is rather curious now to have to record that, though horses have for the most part been confined to straw beds, the market on both Lincoln and Liverpool has been lively, and, according to general opinion reliable, or, at least, more so than it has yet been. I am told that money from the right quarter has brought Prince Hampton to 9 to 1 for the Lincoln and that Ardcarn will start first favourite for the Liverpool. If he really carries Mr. Linde's confidence I dare say he will. But how about Sarah Bernhardt? People said she jumped badly at Plumpton; not that I pay much attention to that. A mare who has won the Conyngham Cup has done a trial there is no gainsaying and I shall be much disappointed if she does not make a brave show on Aintree. An original fancy of mine The Primate does not go well in the market, so I must give him up I suppose. I cannot help thinking Cruiser is dangerous and so may perhaps be Billee Taylor; but is he class enough for a Liverpool.

As the Bournemouth cricket ground is in an exposed situation, which often militates against the gate at cricket matches, Lord Portarlington suggested to the committee that a large tent for ladies should be provided during the last six weeks in the season, with sofas, &c., for their comfort. He also suggested that there should be a fireplace (like those in militia camp tents), for, with the variable English climate, even in July and August these things are sometimes needed. To show how anxious he is to see a great and prosperous town like Bournemouth holding its proper position in the cricket world (which at present it does not), he offered to make himself responsible for the cost of the suggested tent and its accessories. His lordship's offer was accepted, and he was re-elected president for the current year.

Bumptious looks his name. When he is running there is a sort of "loudness" in his appearance that attracts attention, and so long as he is having matters his own way he bullies his opponents terribly. Like all bullies, however, says Mr. John Corlett, he does not like to be collared, and I have never seen him run but one game race, and that was when he fairly overpowered the two year old Lorette on the five-furlong course at Ascot. In the races he has won his style has been magnificent. He thus leaves the impression that neither weight nor distance would stop him. Both in the Stewards' Cup and the Cambridgeshire, however, after looking like winning, he was a poor creature at the finish. He was never better treated by the handicapper than he was in the Cambridgeshire.

George Barrett will ride for the Kingsclere stable as usual. The report to the contrary may partly have arisen out of the fact that Watts has been asked to ride for the stable in the big three year old races. Considering that Kingsclere looks like being doubly represented in the Two Thousand and perhaps trebly in the Derby it was a judicious step to secure Watts if possible, and should he consent it will be conditional on his services not being required by the Duke of Portland.

Haut Brion is, says "Truth," a finely-topped colt, but the appearance of his legs is so very unsatisfactory that it is highly improbable that he will stand a long course of training. It has repeatedly been asserted by the sporting papers that Haut Brion was sold last autumn by his breeder to Capt. Machell for the outrageous price of 5,000 guineas, but the report is evidently incorrect, as only last month General Owen Williams himself nominated him for the Coventry Stakes at Ascot.

The most promising two year olds at Bedford Cottage are Buckingham, by Galopin out of Lady Yardley, for which colt Captain Machell gave 3,000 guineas at Doncaster last September on behalf of Lord Calthorpe; and Legality, by Isonomy out of Std. Alvere, by Hermit, a splendid and thoroughly racing-like filly, that is also owned by Lord Calthorpe, who bred her. Buckingham will probably make his "debut" at Ascot.

Orme is engaged in the Newmarket Biennial during the Graven Meeting, but he is not likely to start for that race. The best known of the others in the Biennial are Bonavista, Pilot, Bushey Park, Dunure, and Sir Hugo, and of these the last is far and away the smartest. Sir Hugo, indeed, is regarded by some very good judges as being considerably the best outsider in the Derby.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales's colours will not be seen on the turf during the forthcoming season. The Prince has leased all his racehorses in training to Lord Marcus Beresford. These include The Imp, Derelict, Pierrette, Barracouta, County Council, Versailles, Serpa Pinto, Turridu, The Vigil Downy, and Marmite.

According to Pavo, all those jockeys who were refused licenses last year, as well as those "warned off," have applied to the Stewards for a remission of their sentences without effect. A numerously-signed petition from the ring in favor of the restoration of one of the "professial backers" has been presented to the authorities.

Earl Spencer has intimated that in consequence of other demands on his time he is afraid he will have to give up the mastership of the Pytchley Hunt at the end of the present season. A proposal has been made to appoint a deputy-master, and, although his lordship has not given a final decision there are hopes that he will continue a mastership which is very popular with all classes.

General Byrne, the owner of Amphion, who has been suffering from ill-health, has gone abroad. The old crimean hero was born in 1829, and he has seen service all over the world during the last 50 years. The General is a well-known member of the Turf Club, and he still takes a lively interest in racing.

Gossoon must have grown an inch or more in height since Marsh took him over from Matthew Dawson, and good judges will fancy him when he is stripped in the birdcage on the Two Thousand day, although last year he was not the equal of his stable companion, Gantlet, when they were tried.

Queen's Birthday has filled out into one of the most powerful horses in training, and as a specimen of the deep, short-legged tribe he has few rivals. He will not be wanted before Ascot. It is pure nonsense to think he was beaten on his merits by Star for the Rose Plate. He was out of form.

The trainer of last year's Lincoln Handicap winner, Lord George (who won the race through condition only), will not steal a march on his confreres this year, or at least some of them, and he has been disappointed at finding his example of galloping in snow and all weather so largely copied this season.

One of the best golf players in England is Mr. Arthur Molesworth, son of Captain Molesworth, well known as the managing director of the Royal Aquarium. Apart from golf, Mr. Molesworth is an all-round athlete, and fully imbued with the national taste for all kinds of sport.

## NOTICES.


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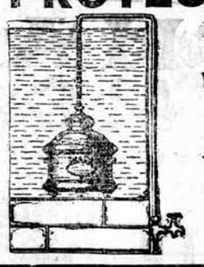

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